

The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

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Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.**

For the year ended 30th June, 1928.

CAPE TIMES LIMITED.



22401



With the compliments of the Medical Officer of Health.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1927-28, together with an account of the work of the City Health Department during the year.

City Extension.

The addition of the old Municipality of Wynberg, which took place on 5th September, 1927, increased the population of the City of Capetown by 25,140, or 11 per cent., to 248,758 (as estimated for 31st December, 1927), and the area by 5,026 acres, or 13 per cent., to 42,873 acres, or about 67 square miles. This extension brings most of the metropolitan area into the Capetown municipality. There still remain excluded the suburban townships of Fish Hoek, Pinelands and Milnerton, which lie just outside the City boundary, and the chain of suburbs extending from Maitland to Bellville.

Three sanitary inspectors and three health visitors were added to the staff in consequence of the city extension.

Vital Statistics.

The progressive decline in the European birth rate which had obtained for many years was stayed in 1927-28, when the rate was higher than in any of the previous five years. The non-European birth rate was more than double (2·2) the European rate.

The general death rate amongst Europeans was slightly greater than in the previous five years; and the non-European death rate was 2·7 times the European rate.

The European infant mortality rate was the lowest yet recorded for the City. Amongst non-Europeans the rate was more than three times (3·2) as great.

Notwithstanding the greater mortality amongst them, the natural increase (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) of non-Europeans during the year 1927-28 was 2,359, as compared with a natural increase of Europeans of 1,435.

The estimated actual increase in the population of the extended municipality (*i.e.*, Capetown and Wynberg together) over that of the previous year was 6,160 (2,750 European and 3,410 non-European).

Infectious Diseases.

There was in 1927-28 an outbreak of cerebrospinal fever, which began in the previous year and has continued into the following. Its chief incidence was amongst non-Europeans. The outbreak is considered in some detail in the report herewith submitted. One of the important factors in the spread of this disease is overcrowding.

The amount of enteric fever was about the same as in the previous year, but there were somewhat fewer deaths. The incidence of this disease in recent years has been greater amongst non-Europeans than amongst Europeans. Five years ago the reverse obtained.

Scarlet fever rises and falls periodically in a regular manner. In 1927-28 it was in a phase of prevalence. The last year of maximum prevalence was eight years ago.

Diphtheria was slightly less than during the past five years. There was a considerable outbreak of milk-borne diphtheria in Kenilworth and neighbouring parts.

Whooping cough was in a phase of prevalence during the year under report, but not measles. There were more deaths from these two diseases of childhood than from all the notifiable diseases taken together with the exception of tuberculosis, pneumonia and cerebrospinal fever. The mortality was greatest amongst the non-Europeans.

Tuberculosis.

The progress of this disease in recent years has been disappointing. The tuberculosis death rate in 1927-28 was about the same as in the previous year, but greater, both for Europeans and non-Europeans, than the average of the preceding ten years. For the extended municipality the deaths from tuberculosis during the year numbered 116 European and 522 non-European, and one death in every seven was caused by this disease. The tuberculosis death rate amongst non-Europeans was more than five times (5.5) that amongst Europeans. Tuberculosis is fostered by conditions of poverty and overcrowding and is largely determined by social conditions. With a view to improving the facilities for dealing with this disease it is proposed to increase the number of beds available for its treatment at the City Hospital and to provide two tuberculosis clinics, one in town and one in the southern suburbs. The clinic in town has been opened since the end of the year under review, replacing the unsuitable rooms in the City Hospital previously used for the purpose; and as a temporary expedient 30 beds for non-European patients have been provided at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital.

Venereal Diseases.

Since June, 1928, the number of sessions held at the two venereal disease clinics has been increased. It is hoped that a third clinic will be established in the southern suburbs.

Plague.

The immediate vicinity of Capetown remains free from plague, in man and rodents. The nearest point of infection is some 80 miles away, and it is necessary to continue the campaign against rats in town and gerbilles in the neighbouring country.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

New premises at St. James Street, Woodstock, have been provided for the Woodstock Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, including facilities for dental, pre-natal and other clinical work. A new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been built and brought into use at Retreat. In Wynberg a municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been opened in the Town Hall to take the place of the weekly infant consultations held by the Society for the Protection of Child Life.

Although the European infant mortality rate has been substantially reduced in recent years the non-European rate remains very high notwithstanding the work that has been done by the City Health Department. This is no doubt due to the depressed social and economic conditions under which the majority of the non-Europeans live, and which cannot be remedied by the efforts of the department.

Social Welfare.

Such factors as real wages, housing, temperance, morality, and education play a great part in determining the public health, and evil conditions in these respects are largely responsible for the high death rates which obtain in Capetown

in certain classes and localities. A large fraction of the population has to live on wages that are insufficient to maintain a normal healthy standard of life, and the same people are living under conditions of gross overcrowding on account of the housing shortage. Intemperance and immorality are rife amongst a section of the non-European part of the population, and the educational system amongst non-Europeans is most unsatisfactory. The contrast between the poor wards and the "better class" wards, and between the European and the coloured, in regard to general death rate, infant mortality, tuberculosis, cerebrospinal fever, etc., is emphasized in this report, and is to a great extent an expression of social rather than sanitary evils.

Housing.

The acute housing shortage remains unrelieved, the growth of population continuing to be greater than the number of people that can be housed in the new houses that are built. In the past thirteen years in Capetown over 10,000 new dwellings were needed and only 3,500 were built. The Census returns of 1926 reveal a grave condition of overcrowding. Of Europeans occupying private dwellings in "Capetown and suburbs" 0.6 per cent. live in one-room dwellings, 3.9 per cent. in two-room dwellings, and 19.1 per cent. in three-room dwellings. Of non-Europeans occupying private dwellings in Capetown (including Wynberg) 8.7 per cent. live in one-room dwellings, 27.6 per cent. in two-room dwellings and 33.0 per cent. in three-room dwellings. In "Capetown and suburbs" 16.4 per cent. of Europeans in private dwellings live more than two persons per room, and 1.3 per cent. four or more persons per room; and in Capetown (including Wynberg) 78.3 per cent. of non-Europeans in private dwellings live more than two persons per room, and 32.7 per cent. four or more persons per room.

Medical Treatment of the Poor.

A great deal of preventable suffering and loss of life result from the shortage of hospital beds and the inadequate arrangements for providing medical attention for people too poor to pay fees to private doctors. This is an aspect of that poverty of the working classes to which reference was made above. It would to some extent be relieved by a system of compulsory health insurance amongst those who are above a certain line of poverty. The failure of the responsible authorities to proceed with the new general hospital that has been discussed for so many years aggravates the position. The growth in the number of nurses employed by the District Nursing Organisation is a helpful factor in the situation.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

Efforts have been made in the way of supervision of stables and the closing of insanitary stables to reduce the prevalence of houseflies. There are still many stables that ought to be closed, and a stricter system of controlling the building of new stables is desirable. Reform is also called for in the traffic in manure, which is a great cause of fly prevalence. With regard to mosquitoes, the City Council have strengthened and canalised a length of the Black River just above the Maitland Road bridge. Since the end of the year under review one of the sanitary inspectors has been detailed to give special attention to the mosquito problem.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance that I have received during the year from all members of the staff of the Health Department and for the support which has been accorded me by the Chairman and Members of your Health and Building Regulations Committee and other Members of the Council.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

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Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,

12, Keerom Street, Capetown.

March, 1929.

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EXTENDED MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN
(Including the Added Ward of Wynberg).

LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1928.

				European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 42,873 Acres.							
Total Population	..	..	..	128,980	119,778	248,758	—
Population (excluding the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni)	..	..	..	128,930	114,560	243,520	—
				<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate	..	..	..	21 ·67	48 ·90	34 ·48	22 ·91
Death rate	..	..	..	10 ·51	28 ·25	18 ·86	10 ·73
Infant Mortality rate	..	..	..	60 ·28	190 ·62	147 ·36	57 ·37
Tuberculosis death rate			..	0 ·83	4 ·57	2 ·59	0 ·90
Enteric Incidence rate			..	0 ·84	1 ·18	1 ·00	—
Enteric Death rate	..	..	..	0 ·08	0 ·22	0 ·14	0 ·08

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded from these rates.

- A.* Corrected for outward transfers.
- B.* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of the 52 weeks ended 29th June, 1928. All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL (INCLUDING SEWERAGE AND REFUSE REMOVAL).

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole municipality and is sometimes known as "Capetown proper," and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the North East, is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain which forms the northern end of the Table Mountain range, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west. This part of the town is built on the slopes at the foot of these mountains and the flatter ground below and is well placed for drainage. It has been sewered for many years, the sewage flowing into the sea at Green Point Lighthouse.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. The marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven, extend along the Atlantic seaboard to the west, curving with the coast in a southerly direction. Green Point and Sea Point are on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head, and, like Capetown proper, are well placed for drainage and have been sewered for many years, the sewage flowing into the sea on the Sea Point front opposite Hall Road railway station. Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven are on the slopes between Lion's Head and the sea, and are also well placed for drainage. They are not sewered, but a sewerage scheme for Camps Bay and Bakoven has been put in hand during the year under review.

The "Southern Suburbs" extend to the east around Devil's Peak from the other extremity of Capetown proper and are stretched along the road and suburban railway line which pass at the foot of the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until they reach False Bay. These suburbs are successively known as Woodstock, Salt River, Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, Retreat, Lakeside, Muizenberg, St. James, and Kalk Bay.

Until the year under review the municipality was cut into two separate portions by the fact that the district of Wynberg (with Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield, etc.), was incorporated as a separate municipality. Alone of the municipalities of the Southern Suburbs Wynberg remained outside at the time of the City extension of 1913. On 5th September, 1927, the Wynberg Municipality was absorbed into the Municipality of the City of Capetown. This fusion increased the municipal area from 37,847 acres by 13 per cent. to 42,873 acres, and the population (estimated for 31st December, 1927) from 223,618 by 11 per cent. to 248,758. The Wynberg district is an integral part of the metropolitan area, and in this respect differs in no way from the other suburban districts. Its absorption into Capetown puts an end to an anomalous situation, unites the municipality into a continuous whole, and facilitates health administration.

These Southern Suburbs lie, like Capetown proper, on the lower slopes of the mountain range and extend to a varying depth up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the sandy Cape Flats that lie, very little above sea level, around Devil's Peak and to the east of the mountain range. The parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats Railway that forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

The Southern Suburbs north of Kenilworth are drained by the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Kenilworth the land drains into a series of vleis. South of Muizenberg the mountains slope down to False Bay without the intervention of any flat land.

There is an extension of the municipality beyond Salt River in a north easterly direction on the flat land bordering Table Bay. This is known as the Maitland Ward and includes the suburbs of Maitland, Brooklyn and Rugby, and part of Kensington (Ward 11).

The part of the Southern Suburbs which is on the sloping land at the foot of the mountains is well placed for purposes of drainage, but on parts of the flats the natural drainage is bad, and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during most of the winter.

With the exception of the suburbs on the False Bay coast (Kalk Bay, St. James and Muizenberg) and Wynberg, which have been sewered for many years, the Southern Suburbs, including the Maitland Ward, were without sewerage until recently and were served by the pail closet system. The sewerage scheme for this part of the Municipality was begun in 1916, and the installation of water carriage drainage in Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray Wards is practically complete. The majority of the houses in the Woodstock and Maitland area have now been connected to the sewerage system, but there are still 900 houses in this district that have not been connected. The sewage from the Southern Suburbs system is treated biologically and by land irrigation and filtration on the flats near Athlone and the effluent is discharged into the Black River.

The sewerage from Kalk Bay, St. James and Muizenberg is discharged on to the sand dunes on the False Bay shore; and the sewerage from the Wynberg system at a sewage farm near Zeekoe Vlei. At the time of the absorption of Wynberg the latter system was being extended to the Plumstead district.

The houses that still remain to be connected to the Southern Suburbs sewers in the areas which will be drained into the sewers now constructed or under construction, chiefly have pail closets from which the sterco is removed by wagon once a week or more often.

At Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven, where there is no sewerage, the sterco is collected and discharged by a fixed pipe into the sea at Bakoven. The collections are made weekly and additional removals at any time on request. A fixed charge is made of 7s. 6d. per installation, and 1s. per weekly removal and 6d. per additional removal. Some of the houses at Camps Bay have w.c.'s and "septic tanks."

The Corporation is gradually extending the weekly collection of sterco throughout the whole extent of the Cape Flats under its control, including the unsewered areas of Wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. In parts this work is carried out with great difficulty by the City Engineer's Department owing to the lack of roads: the men and wagons have to plough through heavy sand and bush in summer and through water in winter to reach isolated places for the purpose of collection. Under these circumstances oxen are employed for transport and the work has to be carried out in the daytime. Otherwise it is done by mules and at night. A charge of 7s. 6d. is made for the first installation of a pail but no charge for removals and renewals.

The sterco collected in the various districts is deposited on municipal land on the Maitland Reserve and at Vyge Kraal; on private land between the Lansdowne and Ottery Roads; at the Council's old sewerage farm at Wynberg Flats; and at Raapkraal Farm, Retreat.

In the Diep River area the service which was afforded by the Wynberg Municipality to residents bordering the hard road was found to be far from satisfactory. The pails were not removed, but were emptied into a tank and merely dusted with disinfectant powder. Since the end of the year under review it was decided to scrap this service and to replace the existing pails with the regulation Capetown pail which can be fitted with a cover for removal purposes. The pails will be removed, covered, to the deposit site, and there washed and treated with deodorant, clean pails being left at each removal, as is done in the other parts of the Municipality. The service will also be extended throughout the unsewered parts of Ward 15. Since the end of the year the deposit site has been moved from Punt's Farm, Southfield, to the old Wynberg sewage farm.

In the built up but unsewered area of Plumstead and Diep River the O'Brien dry earth closet is in use, the service, including removals, being undertaken by the firm of J. T. Ditchfield, contractors to the Corporation. Householders have to provide the closets, and removals are paid for by the Council. Ordinary pail closets are not allowed in this district. The service is more sanitary and causes less nuisance than the ordinary pail system, but is much more expensive. The contractor is responsible for approximately 350 removals per week.

Slop water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at Camps Bay (including Bakoven and Clifton) and at Plumstead.

The removal of house refuse is carried out daily, except Sundays, in Capetown proper and parts of Sea Point, and a Sunday service is provided in certain congested parts where the residents are of the poorer class, have little yard space, and are in the habit of leaving their refuse in the street or back lanes. Four removals a week are made in the rest of the Sea Point Ward, throughout Woodstock, in Maitland, and in the central parts of the Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg Wards; except in places difficult of access. Three removals a week are made in Kensington, Brooklyn, Rugby, in the outer parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg, in Camps Bay and in the Kalk Bay Ward. A number of hotels and butchers' and fishmongers' shops in the suburbs are served every day except Sundays. In the outlying parts of the Cape Flats there are no refuse removals; but there are two services a week in the Athlone and neighbouring district. In all over 180,000 removals of house refuse are made weekly by the City Engineer's Department.

The extension of scavenging services to districts on the Cape Flats makes for sanitary improvement. In other respects the sanitation of the estates which have been, and are still, springing up in these "added areas" is most unsatisfactory. Some of them are without roads and water service, and in many cases dwellings have been constructed with little regard for the Building Regulations. If suitable hard roads were constructed in place of the existing sand tracks, a very great improvement would result, and the introduction of sanitary conditions would be hastened. The municipal water supply has of late been extended to several of these estates. Another serious problem in certain of these districts, especially Athlone, is that of land drainage. Throughout the winter much of the land here is under water.

The need for a town-planning scheme for the direction of future developments of the City is of great urgency, though this urgency is somewhat overshadowed by the housing shortage and the extreme need for the erection of dwellings for the working class population, both European and coloured.

CLIMATE.

Capetown is highly favoured in regard to climate. It has an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable, there being no great extremes of heat or cold. The Cape Peninsula is in the area of winter rainfall, but occasional showers occur throughout the year. During the winter the rain-bearing winds from the north-west prevail, and in the summer the south-easterly winds are more frequent. The parts of the Municipality on the two sea-boards are much frequented by holiday makers from other parts of the country. To the attraction of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 119 to 123.

From the point of view of public health, Capetown definitely belongs to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In previous annual reports stress has been laid on the importance of social and economic influences on the public health. This is illustrated by a comparison between the mortality statistics of the wards which are "best" from a social point of view and those which are "worst." In the last annual report a table was published showing the mortality statistics for the different wards of the muni-

cipality based on the censuses of 1921 and 1926, and the returns for the quinquennial period 1921-22 to 1925-26. This table enables a comparison to be made between the Harbour (2), West Central (3), Castle (7), and Woodstock (8) Wards on the one hand, and the Sea Point (1), Kloof (4), Park (5), and Kalk Bay (14) Wards on the other. The mean general death rate (European) in the former group is 71 per cent. greater than in the latter, the mean infant mortality rate (European) 95 per cent. greater in the former than in the latter and the mean tuberculosis death rate (European) 106 per cent. greater in the former than in the latter. There is good reason for attributing the greater mortality in the former group of wards to the worse social conditions prevailing there.

Another comparison can be made between the vital statistics of the non-European population (which belongs almost entirely to the labouring classes) on the one hand and the European population (which is largely, though not exclusively, "better class") on the other. The figures in this report show that the general death rate amongst non-Europeans was 2·7 times, the infant mortality rate 3·2 times, and the tuberculosis death rate 5·5 times as great as the corresponding rates amongst Europeans. Among the causes of these striking differences must be placed the bad social conditions of many of the non-European population.

Included in the social and economic influences on public health are rates of wages, unemployment, cost of living, housing, education, temperance, and medical and nursing treatment of the poor (both in hospital and at home); and closely associated are the problems of insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment, and of poor relief. Such factors as these play a primary role in determining the health of the labouring classes.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. R. Beattie, Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of unemployed persons on the books, of vacancies referred by employers to that Department and of vacancies filled.

Month.	Current Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1927 :						
July	266	551	220	96	214	96
August	358	352	162	66	162	58
September	459	209	172	146	167	131
October	479	227	156	149	156	141
November	506	489	192	101	187	89
December	563	337	153	86	153	65
1928 :						
January	735	287	116	155	116	110
February	403	309	270	150	270	139
March	202	206	369	113	369	106
April	256	199	141	85	141	82
May	288	197	147	180	147	145
June	274	228	245	125	245	121
TOTALS	—	—	2,343	1,452	2,327	1,283

POOR RELIEF.

Poor relief in the City of Capetown is dealt with by the Capetown General Board of Aid, instituted under the Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinances of 1919 and 1924. This Board consists of nine members, including the Mayor of Capetown *ex-officio* and three members of the City Corporation.

Its funds are derived from donations and subscriptions by the charitable public, supplemented £ for £ by the Provincial Administration, and any resultant deficit is borne in equal shares by the City Council and the Provincial Government. From figures which have been kindly supplied to me, it appears that

there have been registered by the Board of Aid from June, 1927 (when its system of working was completely reorganised), up to 31st December, 1928, 5,496 families and persons who had applied for relief during that period of 18 months. This is apart from persons dealt with at the Board of Aid's sub-office at Wynberg, where the work of the former Wynberg Board of Aid was taken over from 1st September, 1927, on the amalgamation of the Municipalities. A sub-office is maintained at Wynberg for the purpose of dealing with persons in that area.

For the calendar year 1927, the City Corporation contributed £11,619 towards the total expenditure of £24,793 incurred by the Board of Aid, and for the calendar year 1928 the Corporation contributed £10,884 towards the Board's total expenditure of £23,616. The Corporation subsidy to the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1928, amounted to £10,900.

When, in the course of their duties, Board of Aid officials come across cases of tuberculosis, insanitation, etc., they make a point of referring such matters to this Department.

The Board of Aid gives out-relief only and has no institution for the treatment of such of the destitute, either sick or otherwise, as need dealing with on indoor lines. There is a limited amount of accommodation for the sick or aged from Capetown in the Capetown Infirmary (formerly known as the Old Somerset Hospital) under the Provincial Administration.

There is no doubt that defective nutrition is one of the most powerful factors in the causation of tuberculosis and other forms of illness, and an adequate and generous system of relief carefully controlled and administered is to be regarded as an important factor in the prevention of disease and a true economy.

In connection with relief works instituted by the City Council, employment was given at Milner to an average of 72 men during the year ended 30th June, 1928, made up of an average of 39 Europeans and 33 non-Europeans. £6,097 17s. 5d. was spent by the City Council on these works of which the Government's share was £2,862 11s., leaving a net cost to the Council of £3,235 6s. 5d.

Government Grants in respect of "committed children" are given at the discretion of the magistrate. The grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 per month for non-European. They are distributed by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1928, the money paid out amounted to £7,351 5s. 7d. Maintenance Orders for 203 children were granted, and 352 Maintenance Orders were renewed, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 622 (197 European and 425 non-European). One hundred and thirty-nine Committals were cancelled, and seven "committed children" died. Maintenance money is administered partly as mothers' pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children; and partly as grants for orphaned children who have no relatives in a position to maintain them.

The Society for the Protection of Child Life also find that the Non-Support Office, established at the Capetown Magistrate's Court, is of great value in connection with children in regard to whom the fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payments in support. The fathers are required to make their payments through the Non-Support Office instead of to the mothers personally, and they are thereby less able to avoid their responsibilities. During the year ended 30th June, 1928, £14,739 9s. 8d. was received from the fathers by the office. The monthly sum received increased from £1,145 in June, 1926, and £1,197 in June, 1927, to £1,307 10s. 6d. in June, 1928.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

With the exception of the City Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, which are dealt with on page 25 and in the Medical Superintendent's report at page 85, these services in the Cape Peninsula are not administered by the City Council, although the Council contributes towards the funds of the Cape Hospital Board. The amount contributed by the Council in the calendar year 1928 was £11,540, including £400 towards maintenance of ambulances. The Cape Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality and the Cape Divisional Council with the Municipalities included therein. As from October 26th, 1926, the constitution of the Board has been altered. From that date it is composed of eighteen members, of whom three are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, six by the local authorities and six by the registered contributors.

The Capetown City Council has two representatives. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources and from contributions from the local authorities concerned and Government subsidy. In the year ended 31st December, 1927, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £97,594 15s. 10d. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated in the following tables extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1927-28:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS																
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1926.		Admitted during 1927.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1927.		Died during 1927.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1927.		Total.	Percentages.			
															Fre.	Part-paying,	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.	
E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.					
Somerset H. ..	265	128	115	2,133	1,899	2,261	2,014	1,975	1,727	167	173	119	114	4,275	68·89	16·51	14·60	
Woodstock H...	64	33	26	664	363	697	389	632	318	30	45	35	26	1,086	44·11	18·60	37·29	
Rondebosch and Mowbray H...	50	15	10	363	178	378	188	335	157	24	21	19	10	566	41·17	24·73	34·10	
Wynberg (Victoria) H. ..	64	29	22	552	382	581	404	514	348	35	30	32	26	985	50·96	20·51	28·53	
Simonstown H.	26	4	6	139	159	143	165	135	136	4	20	4	9	308	42·53	35·72	21·75	
Peninsula Maternity H. ..	24	5	10	264	490	269	500	259	480	1	9	9	11	769	8·58	90·64	·78	
Totals	493	214	189	4,115	3,471	4,329	3,660	3,850	3,166	261	298	218	196	7,989	54·52	25·75	19·73	
Eaton Home ..	44	23	3	243	118	266	121	239	112	..	..	27	9	387	86·05	13·69	·26
McGregor Home	26	35	..	220	..	255	..	217	..	..	..	38	..	255	72·94	27·06	..
Totals	70	58	3	463	118	521	121	456	112	..	..	65	9	642	80·84	19·00	·16

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS, AND AVERAGE DAILY COST OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1926.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Units.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In Patients.		Out Patients (Attendances).					
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926
1. Somerset Hospital	93,854	88,343	31,403	28,887	257·12	242·04	s. d. 9 1·58	s. d. 9 2·06
2. Woodstock Hospital	22,561	21,000	13,108	11,137	61·81	57·53	6 4·86	5 7·91
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	10,575	9,921	399	264	28·97	27·18	8 4·32	7 10·78
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	21,422	21,562	2,038	1,477	58·69	59·07	7 2·08	6 9·87
5. Simonstown — Kalk Bay Hospital	5,442	4,799	901	614	14·91	13·15	9 5·19	10 9·82
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	7,540	7,060	775	546	20·66	19·34	11 2·54	10 8·56
7. Eaton Convalescent Home..	8,933	9,881	..	..	24·47	27·07	4 2·72	3 9·08
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	6,678	5,874	..	..	18·30	16·09	3 3·27	3 3·06
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	36,737	32,798	..	..	..	..
10. C.H.B. District Nursing Or- ganisation .. ..	..	..	31,572	24,474	..	..	..	..

Attention is called to the work of the District Nursing Organisation. In June, 1928, twenty-two District Nurses and a Superintendent were engaged in this service; this staff having been increased from nineteen District Nurses and a Superintendent, being the number employed on the 31st December, 1927. The importance of district nursing is of the highest grade from the point of view of public

health, and this increase in the service is most satisfactory. The majority of cases of illness have to be treated in their own homes, and amongst the poor there is a great deal of avoidable suffering and mortality due to the lack of proper facilities for home treatment.

The work of the Free Dispensary also needs extending to parts of the Peninsula not at present adequately supplied with the facilities it affords.

In addition to the foregoing public hospitals there is the Capetown Infirmary, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons in the Cape Province. There is accommodation in the hospital for 529 beds. On the 30th June, 1928, the number of patients in the hospital was 496 (European males 198, non-European males 131, European females 72, non-European females 95). The cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 30th June, 1928, the number of new cases admitted from the Capetown area was 119. Cases were also admitted from other parts of the Cape Province.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are four school medical officers and seven nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 60 will be found details of a school clinic run on voluntary lines at the Council's maternity and child welfare centre at Claremont.

A dental clinic for children was maintained by the Society for the Protection of Child Life at their offices, 29, Buitenkant Street, the work being done by honorary dentists who attended in rotation. Only children under the age of twelve were treated, and the schools were dealt with one at a time in succession. During the year ended 30th June, 1928, 69 clinics were held at which there were 962 attendances and 204 treatments completed.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is controlled by the Union Health Department. So also is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The statistics in this section refer to the Municipality of the City of Capetown as extended by the addition of Ward 15, the former Municipality of Wynberg. Although this extension did not take place until September 5th, 1927, the vital statistics of Wynberg have been incorporated as from the beginning of the year, viz., 1st July, 1927, and the figures for the year under report, viz., that ended 30th June, 1928, are therefore complete for the extended City.

Unless the contrary is stated all statistics in this section are exclusive of the added districts of N'dabeni and Langa, which contain the native locations and have a selected native population with hardly any Europeans.

Births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration and not to the date of occurrence.

The birth and death statistics are stated variously as

- (1) "crude" or "uncorrected"; including all births and deaths registered during the year as having occurred in Capetown.
- (2) "corrected for outward transfers"; which is the foregoing (1) after the deduction of deaths in Capetown of persons who were not Capetown residents and births in Capetown to mothers who were not Capetown residents.
- (3) "corrected for outward and inward transfers"; which is the foregoing (2) after the addition of deaths of Capetown residents in parts of the Union outside of Capetown and births in parts of the Union outside of Capetown to mothers who were Capetown residents.

Information as to outward transfers is available from the local returns for both Europeans and non-Europeans; but in regard to inward transfers the information is supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, and is available in respect of Europeans only.

The population for the year is estimated for the mid-point (31st December, 1927) on the assumption that the increase that occurred during the last intercensal period (1921-6) has since continued in the same geometrical progression.

POPULATION.

The population of the extended Municipality of Capetown, exclusive of the added areas of N'dabeni and Langa, estimated for the 31st December, 1927 (the middle of the year under review) is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	63,128	65,832	128,960
Non-European	56,884	57,676	114,560
All Races	120,012	123,508	243,520

In calculating the rates for the year 1927-28 in this report, these figures are used and births and deaths at the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded.

The population of the whole Municipality, including Langa and N'dabeni as enumerated on 31st December, 1927, is as follows:—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	63,137	65,843	128,980
Non-European	61,095	58,683	119,778
All Races	124,232	124,526	248,758

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City based on the censuses of 1921 and 1926, and calculated for the 31st December, 1927, are as follows:—

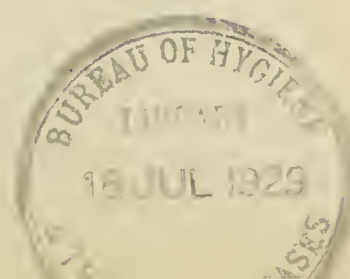
Wards.		European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.			
1	Sea Point	14,319	2,795	17,114
2	Harbour	4,270	4,774	9,044
3	West Central	1,849	5,035	6,884
4	Kloof	10,198	7,140	17,338
5	Park	9,667	2,052	11,719
6	East Central	7,119	16,929	24,048
7	Castle	2,982	13,467	16,449
8	Woodstock	12,193	6,412	18,605
9	Salt River	12,275	7,048	19,323
10	Mowbray	11,813	3,339	15,152
11	† Maitland	5,691	6,832	12,523
12	Rondebosch	5,782	8,731	14,513
13	Claremont	10,487	13,165	23,652
14	Kalk Bay	5,485	4,122	9,607
15	Wynberg	11,902	13,238	25,140
	City	126,032	115,079	241,111

† Exclusive of N'dabeni.

The figures for the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni and those for the harbour and shipping have been excluded from the figures for wards set out above.

The population of the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni (including the native locations) as enumerated on 31st December, 1927, was as follows:—

Area.	European.	Native.	Total.
Langa	13	233	246
N'dabeni	7	4,985	4,992
Total	20	5,218	5,238



AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality amounts to 42,873 acres (about 67 square miles) and the length of the main road passing through the Municipality from the boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about 25 miles.

BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth-rates for the extended Municipality of Capetown for the year 1927-28:—

	Births.		Natural Increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	2,973	23·12	1,442	11·22
„ (corrected for outward transfers)	2,787	21·67	1,435	11·16
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	2,946	22·91	1,566	12·18
Non-Europeans (uncorrected) ..	5,653	49·48	2,224	19·47
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	5,587	48·90	2,359	20·65
All Races (uncorrected)	8,626	35·52	3,665*	15·09
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers)	8,374	34·48	3,793*	15·62

* There was one death of unknown race, not allocated either as European or non-European

The difference between the number of births and deaths in the year is the natural increase in the population; and this is shown in the foregoing table.

The yearly birth rates and rates of natural increase of the Municipality not including the Wynberg ward are set out for a series of years in Table C on page 111. It will be seen that the European birth rate for 1927-28 was slightly higher than in the preceding few years. It has not been higher since 1921-22.

In Table D on page 112 the births, illegitimate births and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for wards and race.

In the following table the births for the year (extended municipality) are tabulated according to sex and legitimacy.

Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
A. European	1,348	1,289	76	74	1,424	1,363	2,787
A. Non-European	2,218	2,074	650	645	2,868	2,719	5,587
A. All Races	3,566	3,363	726	719	4,292	4,082	8,374
B. European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,508	1,438	2,946

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The number of male births per 100 female births (corrected for outward transfers) was 104·5 amongst Europeans and 105·5 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the Municipality without the Wynberg ward were 106·2 and 107·0 in 1927-28, 98·2 and 98·6 in 1926-27, 97·0 and 99·6 in 1925-26, and 104·1 and 106·3 in 1924-25.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 5·38 amongst Europeans and 23·18 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the Municipality without the Wynberg ward for 1927-28 and for former years will be found in Table C on page 111.

The number of still births registered as having taken place in Capetown (extended Municipality) during the year was 484, of which 95 were European and 389 non-European. Of these, 16 (5 European and 11 non-European) though occurring in Capetown did not belong thereto, the number of still births corrected for outward transfers being therefore 468 (90 European and 378 non-European).

In Table B on page 110 the births and still births will be found classified for wards, race, sex and legitimacy.

1,518 births (899 European and 619 non-European) and 96 still births (27 European and 69 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the extended Municipality. The births in institutions corrected for outward transfers were 1,266 live births (710 European and 556 non-European) and 80 still births (22 European and 58 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 15.1 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 25.5 amongst Europeans and 10.0 amongst non-Europeans. For the Municipality without the Wynberg ward the corresponding figures in 1926-27 were 24.8 for Europeans and 10.7 for non-Europeans; in 1925-26, 24.0 and 10.8; and in 1924-25, 23.3 and 10.5.

Births in the Langa and N'dabeni locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 118.

For purposes of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns and in England and Wales are set out in Table E on page 113.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the extended Municipality of Capetown for the year 1927-28:—

	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	1,531	11.90
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,352	10.51
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	1,380	10.73
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	3,429	30.01
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	3,228	28.25
All Races (uncorrected)	4,961*	20.43
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	4,581*	18.86

* Including one death of a person of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.7 times as great as the European.

The yearly death rates of the Municipality not including the Wynberg ward are set out for a series of years in Table C on page 111. The European death rate for 1927-28 was 1.6 per cent. greater than that of the previous year and 4.9 per cent. greater than that of the mean of the rates for the previous five years. The non-European death rate was 0.8 per cent. less than that of the previous year and 2.5 per cent. greater than that of the mean of the rates for the previous five years.

In Table E on page 113 the death rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns and in England and Wales are set out for purposes of comparison.

In Table A on pages 92 to 109 the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and wards.

In the following table the leading causes of death are shown for a series of years:—

Diseases.		Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.													Death Rates per 1,000 population.	
			1917. — 1918.	1918. — 1919.	1919. — 1920.	1920. — 1921.	1921. — 1922.	1922. — 1923.	1923. — 1924.	1924. — 1925.	1925. — 1926.	1926 — 1927.	Average for 10 years.	1927. — 1928.	Average for 10 years	1927. — 1928.	
Enteric Fever	..	Eur. Non-E.	12 31	18 33	21 42	37 46	21 42	22 27	12 20	8 20	8 18	15 27	17.4 30.6	9 23	0.17 0.35	0.08 0.23	
Smallpox	..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Chicken Pox	..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 0.2	— —	— 0.00	— —	
Measles	..	Eur. Non-E.	1 7	3 2	9 12	2 27	— —	3 21	20 116	1 2	— 6	9 38	4.8 23.1	2 11	0.05 0.27	0.02 0.11	
Scarlet Fever..	..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	3 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	0.5 0.1	3 —	0.00 0.00	0.03 —	
Whooping Cough	..	Eur. Non-E.	10 40	7 22	10 29	16 41	— 5	8 25	21 69	4 10	5 20	7 19	8.8 28.0	19 67	0.09 0.32	0.16 0.66	
Diphtheria and Group		Eur. Non-E.	7 11	3 10	8 12	5 3	8 6	11 5	9 11	17 8	8 11	12 16	8.8 9.3	10 10	0.09 0.11	0.09 0.10	
Influenza	..	Eur. Non-E.	5 10	864 2893	2 5	1 18	5 10	6 5	3 3	25 30	13 22	13 18	93.7 301.4	17 44	0.91 3.48	0.15 0.44	
Erysipelas	..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 1	1 —	— —	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	0.7 0.4	3 5	0.01 0.00	0.03 0.05	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.		Eur. Non-E.	1 1	2 —	— 1	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 —	0.6 0.5	2 1	0.01 0.01	0.02 0.01	
Encephalitis Lethargica.		Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4	6 7	4 5	1.3 1.6	3 2	0.01 0.02	0.03 0.02	
Meningococcal Meningitis.		Eur. Non-E.	3 2	— 5	3 3	2 2	— —	4 2	4 2	5 11	5 19	6 29	3.2 7.5	13 79	0.03 0.09	0.11 0.78	
Syphilis	..	Eur. Non-E.	6 62	6 30	3 41	4 57	8 46	4 28	3 55	3 61	7 61	4 67	4.8 50.8	7 77	0.05 0.59	0.06 0.76	

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS
(EXCLUDING WYNBERG)—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.										Death Rates per 1,000 population.			
		1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Average for 10 years.	1927.		
		— 1918.	— 1919.	— 1920.	— 1921.	— 1922.	— 1923.	— 1924.	— 1925.	— 1926.	— 1927.	— 10 years.	— 1928.		
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	Eur. Non-E.	63 293	52 252	58 261	55 288	87 237	61 303	72 336	82 372	57 313	83 399	67·0 295·5	83 383	0·65 3·42	0·71 3·79
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	Eur. Non-E.	15 60	23 50	22 43	18 46	14 49	18 52	7 63	13 50	13 54	14 50	15·7 51·7	17 70	0·15 0·60	0·15 0·69
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Eur. Non-E.	84 39	76 42	77 29	106 39	91 43	94 43	113 49	107 54	112 65	114 62	97·4 46·5	119 62	0·94 0·54	1·02 0·61
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	2 7	5 3	3 5	1 7	2 6	2 4	7 5	5 13	7 18	3·5 7·1	11 15	0·03 0·08	0·09 0·15
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism & Apoplexy	Eur. Non-E.	57 66	67 62	72 81	59 51	65 64	65 58	73 50	38 36	40 41	35 38	57·1 54·7	37 33	0·55 0·63	0·32 0·33
Heart Disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	140 138	125 124	133 125	182 130	159 145	159 142	139 172	191 193	180 205	146 202	155·4 157·6	208 203	1·51 1·82	1·78 2·01
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ..	Eur. Non-E.	99 490	289 853	116 601	132 665	157 589	130 641	126 641	89 488	97 494	128 760	136·3 622·2	129 743	1·32 7·19	1·11 7·35
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	108 332	125 320	94 309	139 460	85 305	66 349	92 365	102 491	84 429	68 446	96·3 380·6	54 372	0·93 4·40	0·46 3·68
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur. Non-E.	45 52	29 44	43 49	36 58	54 67	38 76	53 55	32 71	43 57	61 78	43·4 60·7	66 72	0·42 0·70	0·57 0·71
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 4	— 4	6 6	4 4	2 7	4 5	5 3	— 6	— 13	4 7	2·6 5·9	4 9	0·03 0·07	0·03 0·09
Congenital Debility and Malformations, inclu- ding Premature Birth	Eur. Non-E.	53 135	50 119	50 142	67 144	45 134	49 124	35 142	52 159	40 159	46 170	48·7 142·8	44 140	0·47 1·65	0·38 1·39
Injuries ..	Eur. Non-E.	18 24	24 15	15 21	11 28	27 25	21 22	17 19	32 28	27 31	34 29	22·6 24·2	27 37	0·22 0·28	0·23 0·37

In Table D on page 112 will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

Deaths in the Langa and N'dabeni native locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 118.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of the Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa (inward transfers).

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.
Somerset Hospital	Male	120	103	92	78	28	25
	Female	49	53	33	43	16	10
City Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	Male	42	143	33	121	9	22
	Female	30	103	24	84	6	19
City Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm	Male	—	8	—	6	—	2
	Female	—	4	—	3	—	1
Capetown Infirmary	Male	38	25	31	13	7	12
	Female	15	22	7	14	8	8
Woodstock Cottage Hospital ..	Male	24	28	21	24	3	4
	Female	14	21	11	19	3	2
Mowbray and Rondebosch Cottage Hospital.	Male	17	7	14	4	3	3
	Female	14	10	11	7	3	3
Wynberg Cottage Hospital	Male	26	15	24	10	2	5
	Female	10	15	8	13	2	2
Peninsula Maternity Home	Male	4	7	4	6	—	1
	Female	5	12	3	11	2	1
St. Monica's Home	Male	—	5	—	5	—	—
	Female	—	2	—	2	—	—
Monastery Nursing Home	Male	17	—	6	—	11	—
	Female	13	—	12	—	1	—
Diakones Hospital	Male	7	—	5	—	2	—
	Female	6	—	3	—	3	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home ..	Male	11	—	5	—	6	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
Monte Rosa Hospital	Male	3	—	—	—	3	—
	Female	6	—	3	—	3	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Male	8	—	6	—	2	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—
Breda Street Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetton Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	2	—	2	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Longroyd's Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lady Michaelis Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home.. ..	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	Male	4	—	2	—	2	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Sandgate Maternity Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Clairvaux Maternity Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Magdalena Huis	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	—	—	2	—
"The Rest"	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
"Vrede Oord"	Male	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nazareth House	Male	5	—	3	—	2	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Princess Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Lady Buxton Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	1	—	2	—
Jewish Aged Home	Male	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
All Saints Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wynberg Military Hospital	Male	5	3	2	2	3	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	Male	34	58	24	25	10	33
	Female	32	10	19	2	13	8
Alexandra Institution	Male	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	2	—	1	—
Capetown Gaol	Male	—	36	—	19	—	17
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction	Male	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	4	—	3	—	1
Totals	Male	382	440	287	313	95	127
	Female	236	256	161	201	75	55
European Deaths belonging to Capetown which occurred in institutions outside the Municipality (inward transfers):							
General Hospitals	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing Homes	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mental Hospitals	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Leper Hospitals	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	Male	10	—	10	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 26·5 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 40·4 and of non-European deaths 20·3. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 352 (170 European and 182 non-European) did not belong to Capetown, and, on making the necessary deductions, the percentages (corrected for outward transfers) become 21·0, 33·1 and 15·9 respectively. In the previous year for the municipality exclusive of the Wynberg ward the corresponding figures were 22·0, 34·3 and 16·6. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the percentage of deaths of Capetown Europeans which took place in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 33·4.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are the deaths which occurred in the hospital in the N'dabeni Native Location. The particulars containing these will be found in Table J on page 118.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table the deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex. The deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded.

Month.	No. of wks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July	4	62	49	111	59	49	108	155	116	271
August	5	80	65	145	78	62	140	170	148	318
September ..	4	64	25	89	61	25	86	112	119	231
October	4	56	50	106	55	50	105	139	124	263
November .. .	5	62	54	116	61	53	114	184	159	343
December .. .	4	65	42	107	65	42	107	146	151	297
January .. .	5	91	63	154	89	61	150	185	164	349
February .. .	4	63	41	104	61	39	100	113	104	217
March .. .	4	73	51	124	72	51	123	116	102	218
April .. .	4	54	38	92	53	38	91	131	85	216
May .. .	5	66	55	121	65	53	118	139	117	256
June .. .	4	60	51	111	59	51	110	107	142	249
Year .. .	52	796	584	1,380	778	574	1,352	1,697	1,531	3,228

This table does not include the death of one female of unknown race, newly born, belonging to the month of June, 1928.

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death in each month of the year (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers; non-European corrected for outward transfers only; deaths belonging to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded):—

Diseases.	Race.	July (4 Weeks).	August (5 Weeks).	September (4 Weeks).	October (4 Weeks).	November (5 Weeks)	December (4 Weeks).	January (5 Weeks).	February (4 Weeks).	March (4 Weeks).	April (4 Weeks).	May (5 Weeks).	June (4 Weeks).	Year (52 Weeks).
Enteric Fever	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	10
	Non-E.	2	6	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	5	1	4	25
Smallpox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	Eur.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	2	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	12
Scarlet Fever .. .	Eur.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	1	—	1	5	4	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	21
	Non-E.	5	4	6	13	14	12	7	6	4	2	1	—	74
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	10
	Non-E.	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	2	12
Influenza	Eur.	1	5	—	1	3	2	2	—	2	1	2	1	20
	Non-E.	4	7	4	2	9	9	9	3	2	3	—	—	52
Erysipelas	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
	Non-E.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur.	4	6	7	6	7	7	12	8	9	11	9	10	96
	Non-E.	33	34	18	49	44	35	46	33	37	43	39	30	441
Tuberculosis, other Forms	Eur.	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	20
	Non-E.	7	8	7	8	6	4	8	5	12	3	5	8	81
Cancer, Malignant Disease	Eur.	5	15	5	12	12	7	10	12	17	10	12	14	131
	Non-E.	8	6	5	4	8	7	6	4	5	7	8	11	79
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur.	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	12
	Non-E.	1	—	1	3	2	1	4	—	1	—	4	2	19
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy	Eur.	3	3	4	1	5	2	2	3	4	6	7	6	46
	Non-E.	6	3	2	4	6	3	1	4	2	3	1	4	39
Heart Disease	Eur.	19	29	13	19	20	15	31	14	16	14	22	18	230
	Non-E.	18	30	12	15	14	17	20	16	18	20	22	25	227
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Eur.	19	22	14	13	9	17	14	4	6	2	8	11	139
	Non-E.	78	93	94	80	84	80	83	51	36	44	42	65	830
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur.	6	2	5	3	7	4	7	6	8	2	4	7	61
	Non-E.	18	22	15	14	58	67	75	41	31	34	36	22	433
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	6	5	4	7	6	5	8	8	2	8	5	7	71
	Non-E.	5	7	3	4	8	8	11	5	7	3	9	11	81
Puerperal Fever .. .	Eur.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	Non-E.	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	10
Congenital [Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth Injuries	Eur.	1	5	6	1	3	2	7	5	3	5	9	5	52
	Non-E.	24	21	10	10	20	13	12	10	10	7	12	12	161
	Eur.	2	2	2	5	4	3	3	2	5	1	4	—	33
	Non-E.	1	4	—	2	6	3	6	1	2	3	9	3	40

Reference to Tables K to O on pages 119 to 123 will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The deaths (extended municipality) during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex (figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni being excluded); the corresponding rates are also shown:—

	Race.	Uncorrected.		Corrected for Outward Transfers.		Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaths ..	European ..	881	650	778	574	796	584
	Non-European	1,843	1,586	1,697	1,531		
	All Races ..	2,724	2,237*	2,475	2,106*		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned.	European ..	13·99	9·90	12·36	8·74	12·64	8·90
	Non-European	32·49	27·57	29·91	26·62		
	All Races ..	22·76	18·16*	20·68	15·39*		

* Including the death of a female of race unknown.

It will be seen from the above figures that amongst Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) amongst males was 42·0 per cent. greater than amongst females; and amongst non-Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward transfers) amongst males was 12·4 per cent. greater than amongst females.

AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarised in the following table:—

	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of all Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
A. Europeans :						
Under 1 year	101	68	169	12·69	11·64	12·25
Over 1 and under 5 years	49	46	95	6·16	7·88	6·88
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	63	57	120	7·91	9·76	8·70
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	356	220	576	44·72	37·67	41·74
„ 65 years	227	193	420	28·52	33·05	30·43
Total European deaths ..	796	584	1,380	100·00	100·00	100·00
B. Non-Europeans :						
Under 1 year	570	495	1,065	33·59	32·33	32·99
Over 1 and under 5 years	295	295	590	17·38	19·27	18·28
„ 5 „ 25 „ ..	187	217	404	11·02	14·18	12·52
„ 25 „ 65 „ ..	535	407	942	31·53	26·58	29·18
„ 65 years	110	117	227	6·48	7·64	7·03
Total Non-European Deaths	1,697	1,531	3,228	100·00	100·00	100·00

The above table does not include the death of a female of race unknown, newly born.

A. Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under 5 years of age constitute 19·1 per cent. of all deaths in the case of

Europeans, as compared with 51·3 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 27·8 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 63·8 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In the following table are shown the deaths of infants under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality for the extended municipality of Capetown for the year of 1927-28:—

	No. of deaths under one year of age.	Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
Europeans (uncorrected)	184	61·89
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	168	60·28
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	169	57·37
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	1,076	190·34
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,065	190·62
All Races (uncorrected)	1,261*	146·19
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,234*	147·36

* Including one death of an infant of unknown race.

It will be seen that the non-European infant mortality rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 3·2 times as great as the European.

The figures for the infant mortality of the native locations of N'dabeni and Langa, which are not included in the foregoing statement, will be found in Table J on page 118.

The yearly infant mortality rates of the municipality not including the Wynberg ward are set out for a series of years in Table C on page 111. The European infant mortality rate for 1927-28 was the lowest yet recorded, and was 13·1 per cent. below the mean of the previous 5 years. The non-European rate was 1·5 per cent. above such mean.

In Table A on pages 92 to 109 the deaths of children under one year of age will be found fully classified as to causes, race and sex. The following two tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of death and the age at death.

INFANT MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 1,000 BIRTHS
(1927-28: EXTENDED MUNICIPALITY).

Disease.	European.		Non-European.
	B.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	4·75	5·02	6·44
Tuberculosis	1·36	1·44	3·58
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations	17·99	19·02	21·84
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.. .. .	1·36	1·44	8·77
Convulsions and Meningitis	2·72	2·87	8·77
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	13·58	14·35	62·47
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9·16	9·33	52·09

- A. Corrected for outward transfers.
- B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

Births and deaths of infants in the Native Locations of Langa and N'dabeni have been excluded from the above table.

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age, classified as to Race, Age at and Cause of Death.
(1927-28 : Extended Municipality).

CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

(Figures for the Native Locations of N'dabeni and Langa excluded.)

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day	Under 2 days	Under 3 days	Under 4 days	Under 5 days	Under 6 days	Under 7 days	Total under 7 days	Under 1 week	Under 2 weeks	Under 3 weeks	Under 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks and under 12 months	Under 5 months	Under 6 months	Under 7 months	Under 8 months	Under 9 months	Under 10 months	Under 11 months	Under 12 months	TOTAL Under One Year.			Total Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	
7	Measles ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Scarlet Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Whooping Cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	1	4	8	12	—	—	—	
10	Diphtheria and Croup	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	
21	Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	
32	Tuberculosis, Meningeal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Tuberculosis, Abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31A to 37B	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis ..	Eur. Non-E.	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
56	Rickets ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Simple Meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
80	Convulsions ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	—
99A to 99C	Bronchitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	Pneumonia, All Forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101A to 101B	Gastritis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159	Congenital Malformations.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160	Congenital Debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161A	Premature Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	23	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161B	Injury at Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 162	Atelectasis ..	Eur. Non-E.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	Lack of Care ..	Eur. Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part 180	Suffocation (Overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	Eur. Non-E.	33	10	7	2	1	4	—	57	9	3	2	15	71	8	8	12	6	12	80	76	61	59	670	564*	168	68	101	68	169	
		All Races.	80*	39	30	23	12	18	8	210*	64	33	26	333*	99	97	82	73	83	86	76	61	59	670	564*	1234*	101	68	168	101	68	169

These figures include the death of a newly-born female whose body was discovered in a state of decomposition too far advanced for the race to be determined. This death should be classified under "Other Causes."

Amongst European infants 33·9 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week, and 42·3 per cent. in the first month of life. Amongst non-European infants the percentages were 14·3 in the first week and 24·5 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month of registration. They are also classified for race and sex. The deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are not included.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July ..	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	58	41	99
August ..	5	14	7	21	14	7	21	48	47	95
September ..	4	12	6	18	12	6	18	42	39	81
October ..	4	8	5	13	8	5	13	45	37	82
November ..	5	8	6	14	8	6	14	85	59	144
December ..	4	6	7	13	6	7	13	52	57	109
January ..	5	10	4	14	10	4	14	62	51	113
February ..	4	13	3	16	12	3	15	34	37	71
March ..	4	9	4	13	9	4	13	37	27	64
April ..	4	4	4	8	4	4	8	36	26	62
May ..	5	4	10	14	4	10	14	38	33	71
June ..	4	7	5	12	7	5	12	33	41	74
Year ..	52	101	68	169	100	68	168	570	495	1,065

This table does not include the female death of unknown race, newly born, belonging to June, 1928.

- A. Corrected for outward transfers.
- B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown.

Quarters.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and September, 1927 ..	73·97	190·31
October, November and December, 1927 ..	54·13	234·59
January, February and March, 1928 ..	63·73	178·67
April, May and June, 1928	49·56	156·11

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality for the year under report (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively (the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded). It refers to the municipality not including the Wynberg ward.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,357	3,714	6,071
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	139	655	794
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	58·97	176·36	130·79
Number of Illegitimate Births	140	1,133	1,273
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	16	250	266
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	114·29	220·65	208·96

In Table D on page 112 the infant mortality figures will be found classified for wards and race.

SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsorily notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows:—

Disease.	Uncor- rected.	Corrected.	
		For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.
Enteric Fever	378	317	244
Scarlet Fever	241	241	234
Diphtheria	261	236	224
Cerebrospinal Fever	322	285	222
Ophthalmia Neonatorum*	169	169	162
Erysipelas	70	71	69
Puerperal Fever	67	65	58
Trachoma	18	18	14
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	13	14	12
Infective Encephalitis	15	12	11
Malta Fever	2	2	2
Leprosy	3	3	1
Typhus Fever	1	1	—
Influenza	453	461	459
Influenzal Pneumonia	173	169	166
Acute Primary Pneumonia	485	494	480
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	1,050	1,048	969
Tuberculosis, other forms	172	192	171
Totals	3,893	3,798	3,498

* Including cases of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia not in the newly born.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of cases in residents at the Native Locations of Langa and N'dabeni. The cases in these locations are set out in Table J on page 118.

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases: anthrax, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, plague, glanders, rabies, human trypanosomiasis and yellow fever.

In Tables F, G and H on pages 114, 115 and 116 the notified cases (corrected) are classified:—

Table F:—In months according to the date of the notification certificate, and by race and sex.

Table G:—In wards and by race and sex.

Table H:—In age-groups and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I on page 117 and corresponding information will be found in regard to the deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the table on pages 16 and 17. Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious disease are contained in Table A at page 92 and in the table on page 20.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 85 to 90.

At the City Hospital, Portwood Road, the total accommodation is 205 beds.

At the Smallpox Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to this hospital is the Union Health Department's Isolation hospital and quarantine station for formidable infectious diseases, for use in connection with the Port Health Administration and for other purposes of the Union Government, which has accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts, in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the hospital is administered by the City Health Department. With a view to increasing the accommodation for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the Union Health Department has agreed to one of the buildings at its quarantine station adjoining the Council's isolation hospital at Rentzkie's Farm being converted temporarily into wards for such cases. The necessary alterations were made and accommodation provided for 30 non-European patients, male and female, and the wards were opened on 20th January, 1928.

Preparations are being made for adding to the City Hospital, Portwood Road new tuberculosis wards providing additional accommodation for 84 patients; a small series of isolation wards for 8 patients; nurses quarters containing 32 bedrooms and other rooms; and other improvements.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (besides other departmental cars) three van-ambulances which are constructed so as to be capable of being used alternatively as ambulances and bedding vans. They are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and for the transport of infected and disinfected bedding.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex Steam disinfectors and an incinerator.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is managed by two removal inspectors, two motor drivers and three labourers. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious disease and other conditions. An engineer, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex steam disinfecter at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital, provided for the needs of that hospital but available also for the purposes of the City health administration.

The work done during the year by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys (return.)		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premises.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	
1,399	63	810	1,688	863	9,112	436

The distance covered during the year by the van-ambulances was 31,615 miles.

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the the cleansing of verminous persons at 116 Aspelng Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfecter and drying closet, the whole being heated by gas. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur applications. The work done at the Cleansing Station during the year ended 30th June, 1928, is indicated in the following table:—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age :</i>								
European boys	25	—	1	26	134	—	1	135
European girls	26	—	7	33	118	—	15	133
Non-European boys ..	36	—	—	36	215	—	—	215
Non-European girls ..	43	—	—	43	216	—	—	216
Total children.. ..	130	—	8	138	683	—	16	699
<i>Adults :</i>								
European males	12	—	—	12	43	—	—	43
European females	22	—	—	22	110	—	—	110
Non-European males ..	45	—	—	45	292	—	—	292
Non-European females ..	90	—	1	91	550	—	1	551
Total adults	169	—	1	170	995	—	1	996
<i>Total Persons :</i>								
European	85	—	8	93	405	—	16	421
Non-European	214	—	1	215	1,273	—	1	1,274
All Races	299	—	9	308	1,678	—	17	1,695

N.B.—Many of the cases of scabies were infested also with head lice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1928, numbered 1,212, including 1,042 of pulmonary (198 European and 844 non-European) and 170 of other forms (32 European and 138 non-European).

Of these cases 98 arrived in Capetown during the year already suffering from the disease (6 from oversea and 92 from other parts of South Africa).

Twenty-eight other cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to be suffering from tuberculosis: 6 of pulmonary tuberculosis (2 imported, one of which was from oversea), 20 of tubercular meningitis, one of abdominal tuberculosis and one of tubercular hip.

After making the consequent correction the new Capetown cases (extended municipality) notified during the year were as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	97	78	175	399	395	794	496	473	969
Other Forms	16	12	28	71	72	143	87	84	171
Total	113	90	203	470	467	937	583	557	1,140

These figures are equivalent to incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	1·53	1·18	1·35	7·00	6·83	6·91	4·12	3·82	3·97
Other forms	0·25	0·18	0·22	1·24	1·24	1·24	0·72	0·68	0·70
Total	1·79	1·36	1·57	8·24	8·07	8·16	4·84	4·50	4·67

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year were as follows:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	57	40	97	220	221	441	272	258	530
Other forms	13	6	19	41	40	81	54	45	99
Total	70	46	116	261	261	522	326	303	629

These figures are equivalent to death rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	0·91	0·61	0·75	3·88	3·84	3·86	2·27	2·09	2·18
Other forms	0·21	0·09	0·15	0·72	0·70	0·71	0·45	0·37	0·41
Total	1·11	0·70	0·90	4·60	4·54	4·57	2·72	2·46	2·59

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.
† Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were 20 deaths from tuberculosis in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 13 males and 4 females died of phthisis and the remaining three cases (males) died of other forms of tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified from the locations will be found in Table J on page 118.

The death rate amongst non-Europeans was 5.5 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1.6 times as great as amongst females and in non-Europeans 1.0 times as great.

The age distribution of the deaths is shown in Table A at pages 96 and 97, from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 73 per cent. of the European deaths and 74 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 50 of the 81 deaths of non-Europeans were of children under 5 years of age and 13 of the 19 European deaths. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age and 46 (or 10 per cent. of the number at all ages) amongst non-Europeans under 5.*

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases and errors of diagnosis, are classified below according to the parts of the body affected:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges	7	4	26	25	62
Abdominal	2	—	11	10	23
Bones and joints	3	4	23	25	55
Glands	1	2	6	6	15
Other organs	2	—	2	1	5
Disseminated	1	2	3	5	11
Total	16	12	71	72	171

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to the death certification.

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal	8	3	24	23	58
„ abdominal	3	—	12	7	22
„ of bones and joints	—	—	2	2	4
„ of the lymphatic system	—	—	—	1	1
„ of the genito-urinary system	1	—	1	1	3
„ disseminated	1	2	2	6	11

These deaths are further classified in Table A on pages 96 and 97.

The following tables show the length of residence in Capetown of cases notified during the year 1927-28 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively.

* In this paragraph the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents at the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are not included.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1927, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 6	— —	— 6
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 36	— —	— 4	4 43
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	2 5	5 62	— 3	8 72
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	1 4	1 4	1 2	2 3	1 2	2 5	8 32	18 89	2 11	36 152
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	4 1	1 1	2 3	3 3	7 5	5 5	25 69	11 67	3 20	61 174
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	— —	1 1	— 2	1 —	2 —	— 1	19 34	— 10	— 6	23 54
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1
Totals	E. Non-E	5 9	3 6	4 8	6 6	10 7	7 11	58 176	34 234	5 45	132 502

The above table includes the cases of 16 Europeans and 72 non-Europeans, residents of the Wynberg ward.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 29TH JUNE, 1928 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS AND EXCLUDING DEATHS IN THE WYNBERG WARD).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non - E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 14	— 1	4 16
1—5 years.	E. Non - E.	1 4	— 1	— 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 43	— 2	10 54
5—15 years.	E. Non - E.	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	1 2	— —	— 1	1 34	— 1	2 43
15—25 years.	E. Non - E.	— 4	— 3	— 2	1 4	1 —	1 2	3 30	12 55	— 4	18 104
25—45 years.	E. Non - E.	3 2	— 3	— 4	1 5	2 4	— 3	14 70	9 58	— 13	29 162
45 years and over.	E. Non - E.	1 1	1 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	1 2	21 47	9 16	4 4	37 74
Age unknown	E. Non - E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	E. Non - E.	5 13	1 9	— 13	2 11	4 7	2 7	38 148	44 220	4 25	100 453

In addition to the deaths recorded above, 3 European males, 2 European females, 10 non-European males and 18 non-European females, notified cases of tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. With regard to the European males, 1 was certified as dying of influenzal pneumonia, 1 of chronic bronchitis, and the other of gunshot wound of the brain (self inflicted). Of the European females, 1 was certified as dying of carcinoma of breast and the other of toxic absorption following burns (accidental). Concerning the non-European males, 2 were certified as dying of broncho-pneumonia, 2 of cancer, 1 of cerebrospinal fever, 1 of syphilis, 1 of acute bronchitis, 1 of simple meningitis, 1 of acute entero-colitis, and 1 of cardiac asthma. Of the non-European females, 3 were certified as dying of broncho-pneumonia, 4 of heart diseases, 2 of cancer, 1 of acute lobar pneumonia, 1 of gastro-enteritis, 1 of dysentery, 1 of simple meningitis, 1 of rheumatic fever, 1 of myocarditis, 1 of diabetes mellitus, 1 of abscess of lung and 1 of chronic ulceration of leg.

There were 91 deaths (31 European and 60 non-European) which took place without any previous notification having been received, and the general position in regard to the stage of the disease at the time of notification is unsatisfactory. There are far too few notifications of cases at the early stage when treatment is more hopeful, and this is of great importance in view of the fact that sanatorium treatment at Nelspoort is available.

In Table A on page 97 and Table D on page 112 deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the notified cases of tuberculosis will be found in Table G on page 115 and the age distribution in Table H on page 116.

The annual deaths and death-rates from tuberculosis for the past thirteen years, corrected for outward transfers, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915 ...	89	384	1·11	5·09
1915-1916 ...	74	323	0·89	4·21
1916-1917 ...	95	430	1·10	5·55
1917-1918 ...	78	353	0·87	4·50
1918-1919 ...	75	302	0·81	3·80
1919-1920 ...	80	304	0·83	3·77
1920-1921 ...	73	334	0·73	4·10
1921-1922 ...	101	286	0·98	3·43
1922-1923 ...	79	355	0·75	4·12
1923-1924 ...	79	399	0·73	4·47
1924-1925 ...	95	422	0·85	4·51
1925-1926 ...	70	367	0·63	3·87
1926-1927 ...	97	449	0·85	4·59
1927-1928 ..	*100 †107	*453 †522	*0·86 †0·83	*4·48 †4·57

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward.
† Municipality including Wynberg ward.

The work done during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis is indicated by the following returns:—

Visits by Health Visitors to cases of tuberculosis	5,741
Number of new cases attending at tuberculosis clinic	432
Total attendances at tuberculosis clinic	1,820
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to City Hospitals	236
Number of Capetown cases admitted to Nelspoort Sanatorium	97
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk (16 European; 212 non-European)	228
Cost of bread and milk (year ended 30th June, 1928) ...	£863 18s. 7d.

Visiting has been done mainly by three health visitors who devote the whole of their time to this work and also attend the tuberculosis clinic. One of the three tuberculosis health visitors was appointed in February, 1928, before which date there were two such officials only.

There is a serious shortage of local hospital accommodation for cases of tuberculosis from the point of view both of treatment and isolation. With a view to increasing the accommodation available the Union Health Department has agreed to one of the buildings at its quarantine station adjoining the Council's isolation hospital at Rentzkie's Farm being converted temporarily into wards for such cases. The necessary alterations were made and accommodation provided for 30 non-European patients, male and female, and the wards were opened on 20th January, 1928.

Preparations are being made for the construction at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, of new tuberculosis wards to provide additional accommodation for 84 patients.

NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick of Capetown, whose generous initiative made the scheme possible, £25,000 by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £9,000 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period under report), and £50,000 by the Union Government. With this fund the Salt River Farm of 8,358 morgen was purchased at Nelspoort, Cape Province. The site is on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. Buildings for the accommodation of 92 patients have been erected, together with administrative buildings and works sufficient for a considerable extension of the ward accommodation. The farm is worked in connection with the sanatorium.

The Union Government have assumed control of the sanatorium under the terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, and there is an advisory committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The institution is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province and the patients from the other provinces are only admitted subject to the requirements of the Cape Province being met. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day, which fully covers the cost. In regard to part paying and free patients, these are received only on the application of local authorities and on the basis of one-half of the cost (less part payment) being paid by the local authority, the Union Government bearing the other half of the cost. For this purpose the cost has since the 1st August, 1926, been reckoned at 10s. 6d. per patient (irrespective of race) per day.

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1928, have been as follows:—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1927.						
31st July	54	20	74	18	9	27
31st August	50	17	67	18	7	25
30th September	52	12	64	14	7	21
31st October	44	17	61	11	11	22
30th November	49	21	70	13	12	25
31st December	46	23	69	15	13	28
1928.						
31st January	51	20	71	17	8	25
29th February	52	20	72	18	7	25
31st March	54	19	73	23	5	28
30th April	59	14	73	22	6	28
31st May	61	18	79	27	9	36
30th June	59	22	81	25	14	39

In regard to Capetown cases, application for admission is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The Medical Officer of Health decides as to the suitability of the case, and as to the payment, if any, to be made by the patient, upon the reports of the Medical Officer

in charge of the tuberculosis clinic, who advises as to medical condition, and of the Health Visitor, who investigates social condition. The cost of transport to and from the sanatorium is shared by the Government and the Corporation. Special compartments are used for this purpose with precautions in regard to disinfection. All the patients have been seen off from Capetown Station by a representative of the City Health Department.

Expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment at Nelspoort of patients from the area of the extended municipality from the 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, amounted to £2,951 18s. 11d. as follows:—

Treatment at Sanatorium	£2,726	2	0
Railway fares	179	0	4
Meals on train	18	7	7
Sundries	28	9	0

Total £2,951 18 11

During the year ended 30th June, 1928, 96 patients from Capetown were admitted to the Sanatorium. Of these, 7 were patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution, so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1928, was 89. The following is an analysis of the 96 patients from Capetown admitted during the year:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	1	1
10 to 15 „	—	1	1	1	3
15 to 25 „	7	15	8	5	35
25 to 35 „	21	12	10	4	47
35 to 45 „	3	1	—	—	4
45 to 55 „	2	2	1	1	6
Total	33	31	20	12	96
Paying patients	1	—	—	—	1
Part-paying patients	4	1	—	—	5
Free patients	28	30	20	12	90
Total	33	31	20	12	96
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>					
Under 30 days	1	—	—	—	1
From 30- 39 days	1	1	—	—	2
„ 40- 49 „	3	2	—	—	5
„ 50- 59 „	1	1	—	—	2
„ 60- 69 „	3	1	1	—	5
„ 70- 79 „	1	—	2	1	4
„ 80- 89 „	1	—	2	1	4
„ 90- 99 „	2	6	3	3	14
„ 100-109 „	—	3	2	—	5
„ 110-119 „	3	2	2	—	7
„ 120-129 „	4	6	3	5	18
„ 130-139 „	—	—	—	—	—
„ 140-149 „	5	2	—	1	8
„ 150-159 „	1	4	4	1	10
„ 160-169 „	—	—	—	—	—
„ 170-309 „	7	3	1	—	11
Total	33	31	20	12	96

In the following tables is set out the condition year by year of the Capetown patients who were admitted to the Sanatorium prior to the year under report. The judgment of the condition is based chiefly upon the reports of the Tuberculosis Health Visitors:—

AFTER-HISTORY OF 171 CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT SANATORIUM
DURING THE PERIOD 5TH MAY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

	(1) Condition in Dec., 1925.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1926.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	1	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1925 (1) or 30th June, 1926 (2)	5	2	1	3	11	1	—	—	—	1
Improved	26	26	13	18	83	20	27	8	21	76
Not improved or worse	4	4	3	6	17	6	4	4	4	18
Died since discharge	7	4	11	8	30	15	9	17	12	53
Removed and lost sight of	5	11	4	3	23	5	10	3	2	20
Total	49	51	32	39	171	49	51	32	39	171

	(3) Condition in Aug., 1927.					(4) Condition in Aug., 1928.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	4
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1927 (3) or 30th June, 1928 (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Improved	15	21	7	17	60	15	17	6	10	48
Not improved or worse	6	4	1	2	13	3	2	—	3	8
Died since discharge	18	15	21	14	68	22	17	22	18	79
Removed and lost sight of	7	10	3	6	26	7	14	3	7	31
Total	49	51	32	39	171	49	51	32	39	171

AFTER-HISTORY OF 96 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

	(1) Condition in November, 1926.					(2) Condition in August, 1927.					(3) Condition in August, 1928.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		Male.	Fe-male.			
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1926 (1) or 30th June, 1927 (2) or 30th June, 1928 (3)	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	16	26	8	7	57	11	17	4	5	37	12	18	6	3	39
Not improved or worse	3	11	1	1	16	4	8	4	2	18	2	1	1	2	6
Died since discharge	6	1	—	1	8	9	7	1	3	20	12	11	2	5	30
Removed and lost sight of	4	2	—	3	9	7	7	1	2	17	5	11	1	2	19
Total	33	41	10	12	96	33	41	10	12	96	33	41	10	12	96

AFTER-HISTORY OF 109 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

	(1) Condition in Aug., 1927.					(2) Condition in Aug., 1928.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	2	2	4	2	10	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	2	—	4	1	1	2	—	4
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1927 (1) or 30th June, 1928 (2)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Improved	18	18	6	10	52	16	20	10	8	54
Not improved or worse	1	6	5	8	20	2	2	—	5	9
Died since discharge	5	2	—	1	8	7	5	5	4	21
Removed and lost sight of	7	5	2	—	14	8	7	1	4	20
Total	34	35	19	21	109	34	35	19	21	109

The condition in August, 1928, of the 89 new cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 30th June, 1928, had been investigated with the following result:—

	Condition in August, 1928.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium	5	7	6	3	21
Died in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1928	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	17	15	9	8	49
Not improved or worse	1	2	—	—	3
Died since discharge	2	1	1	—	4
Removed and lost sight of	5	3	2	1	11
Total	31	28	18	12	89

Amongst the chief factors in causing tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions and alcoholism and other vices; and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of sanitary and social conditions generally.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 244 (109 European and 135 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1·00 per 1,000 population (0·84 European and 1·18 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 378, of which 92 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. 67 of these (20 imported) were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. 6 cases (one imported) admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have enteric fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 244 Capetown cases was 34 (11 European and 23 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 13·9 per cent. (10·1 per cent. European and 17·0 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 35 (10 European and 25 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·14 per 1,000 population (0·08 European and 0·22 non-European).

From this disease there were also, amongst natives, 2 cases and one death at the N'dabeni location and one case (no deaths) at the Langa location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out, for the municipality exclusive of the Wynberg ward, the number of enteric cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	250	3·13	218	2·89	21	0·26	23	0·30
1915-16	163	1·96	133	1·73	8	0·10	28	0·37
1916-17	163	1·90	149	1·92	14	0·16	32	0·41
1917-18	138	1·55	124	1·58	12	0·13	31	0·40
1918-19	204	2·20	191	2·40	18	0·19	33	0·42
1919-20	251	2·60	202	2·50	21	0·22	42	0·52
1920-21	345	3·46	308	3·78	37	0·37	46	0·56
1921-22	204	1·98	207	2·48	21	0·20	42	0·50
1922-23	180	1·71	141	1·64	22	0·21	27	0·31
1923-24	121	1·12	93	1·04	12	0·11	20	0·22
1924-25	79	0·72	94	1·02	8	0·07	20	0·21
1925-26	87	0·78	100	1·05	8	0·07	17	0·18
1926-27	117	1·02	123	1·25	15	0·13	27	0·28
1927-28	103	0·88	127	1·25	9	0·08	23	0·23

The cases in 1927-28 occurred in 205 houses, in 179 of which there was one case each, in 16 two cases each, in 8 three cases each, in 1 four cases, and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F on page 114 will show that the seasonal variation of the disease was not well marked this year. It was however least prevalent from August to November, and more prevalent from December to June. The summer prevalence extended until beyond mid-winter.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 115 and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 116.

Of the 378 uncorrected cases, 314 were admitted to the City Hospital and 29 were treated in other hospitals.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 224 (162 European and 62 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0·92 per 1,000 population (1·25 European and 0·54 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 261, of which 14 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. 26 of these (2 imported) were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria. One case admitted to the City Hospital for a different disease proved to have diphtheria.

The number of deaths amongst the 224 Capetown cases was 22 (11 European and 11 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 9·0 per cent. (6·8 European and 17·7 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 22 (10 European and 12 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·09 per 1,000 population (0·08 European and 0·11 non-European).

In the following table are set out, for the municipality exclusive of the Wynberg ward, the number of diphtheria cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rate, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	155	1·94	62	0·82	16	0·20	22	0·29
1915-16	189	2·27	51	0·67	17	0·20	19	0·25
1916-17	164	1·91	41	0·53	10	0·12	13	0·17
1917-18	107	1·20	32	0·41	7	0·08	11	0·14
1918-19	113	1·22	25	0·31	3	0·03	10	0·13
1919-20	125	1·30	36	0·45	8	0·08	12	0·15
1920-21	75	0·75	24	0·29	5	0·05	3	0·04
1921-22	89	0·86	18	0·22	8	0·08	6	0·07
1922-23	121	1·15	24	0·28	11	0·10	5	0·06
1923-24	163	1·51	49	0·55	9	0·08	11	0·12
1924-25	209	1·90	41	0·45	17	0·15	8	0·09
1925-26	180	1·60	46	0·48	8	0·07	11	0·12
1926-27	186	1·62	87	0·89	12	0·10	16	0·16
1927-28	134	1·14	53	0·52	10	0·09	10	0·10

The cases in 1927-28 occurred in 196 houses, in 177 of which there was one case each, in 12 two cases each, in 5 three cases each, and in 2 four cases each.

Reference to Table F on page 114 will show that the disease was most prevalent in the late summer. The months in which the greatest number of cases occurred were March, May, February, July, January and June.

The age and sex distribution of the cases will be found in Table H on page 116.

Of the 241 uncorrected cases, 182 were admitted to the City Hospital and one was treated in another hospital.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 115, from which it will be seen that there was excessive incidence in the Claremont and Wynberg wards. This was the result of a milk-borne outbreak of the disease in these wards.

DIPHtheria in households supplied with milk from a dairy
in Kenilworth.

At the dairy in question (K) about 20 to 23 cows were kept in milk, and the trade was entirely retail, all customers being supplied by the dairyman direct. The customers lived chiefly in the Claremont ward (13) of the Capetown municipality and in the adjoining Wynberg municipality, which was merged into the Capetown municipality on the 5th September, 1927, as the Wynberg ward (15). In the list of cases set out below only those in the Capetown municipality are included: accordingly the Wynberg cases notified before 5th September, 1927, are excluded from the list, but the cases occurring in the Wynberg ward after that date are included.

The following is such a list of cases of diphtheria in households supplied with milk from dairy K.

Date of notification	Date of onset.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Ward.	Date of notification	Date of onset.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Ward.
1925	1925					1927	1927				
Mar. 11	Mar. 5	A. J.	M.	7	13	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	E. S.	F.	60	13
1926						Nov. 9	Nov. 4	R. H.	M.	8	13
Jan. 4	Dec. 29	T. L.	M.	9	13	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	P. T.	M.	11	15
	1926					1928	1928				
Jan. 16	Jan. 14	F. F.	F.	4½	13	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	W. M.	M.	4½	13
Apr. 15	Apr. 12	M. W.	F.	21	13	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	G. P.	F.	37	13
May 9	May 8	B. G.	M.	9	13	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	D. A.	M.	4	15
May 11	May 8	O. W.	F.	19	13	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	M. A.	F.	2	15
May 29	May 27	W. S.	F.	5	13	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	O. T.	M.	9	13
May 31	June 1	S. Y.	M.	9	13	Feb. 13	Feb. 9	D. T.	F.	35	13
June 7	June 5	R. G.	F.	14	13	Feb. 13	Feb. 9	D. S.	M.	18	13
June 17	June 15	N. P.	M.	6	13	Feb. 13	Feb. 11	R. S.	M.	13	13
July 20	July 10	P. G.	M.	5	13	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	P. S.	F.	41	13
Aug. 23	Aug. 20	D. W.	F.	15	13	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	P. M.	F.	3	13
Sept. 2	Sept. 1	A. P.	M.	6	13	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	S. M.	M.	2	13
Sept. 3	Sept. 1	A. W.	M.	18	13	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	P. P.	F.	3	13
Sept. 30	Sept. 28	A. W.	F.	28	13	Feb. 19	Feb. 18	E. C.*	F.	24	13
Dec. 14	Dec. 10	W. S.	M.	61	13	Feb. 27	Feb. 24	E. K.	M.	14	13
Dec. 14	Dec. 11	M. S.	F.	1¾	13	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	D. K.	M.	12	13
Dec. 16	Dec. 15	A. W.	M.	7	13	Mar. 1	Feb. 27	P. R.	F.	5	13
Dec. 15	Dec. 15	J. S.*	F.	26	13	Mar. 1	Feb. 26	M. R.	F.	27	13
Dec. 19	Dec. 18	S. P.	M.	2½	13	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	S. R.	M.	9	13
Dec. 26	Dec. 20	A. L.	F.	10	13	Mar. 1	Feb. 28	E. R.	F.	7	13
Dec. 31	Dec. 28	M. V.	F.	18	13	Mar. 2	Feb. 29	H. K.	M.	11	13
1927						Mar. 2	Mar. 1	I. W.	F.	40	15
Jan. 2	Dec. 30	R. J.	M.	5	13	Mar. 2	Feb. 25	S. R.	M.	22	15
	1927					Mar. 5	Feb. 26	P. K.	M.	4	15
Feb. 15	Feb. 13	E. P.	M.	8	13	Mar. 5	Mar. 3	R. M.	F.	15	15
Feb. 18	Feb. 17	W. R.	M.	40	13	Mar. 6	Mar. 2	R. C.	F.	18	15
Aug. 17	Aug. 15	P. B.	F.	16	13						

Cases shown in italics are second or subsequent cases in households which had already had one case recently.
* All the cases were Europeans except the two marked with an asterisk, who were non-Europeans.

It will be observed that only 2 of the 54 cases were in non-Europeans.

For purposes of comparison, the number of cases of diphtheria (corrected for errors of diagnosis) notified in each ward of the municipality are set out below for a series of months.

Year.	Month.	No. of weeks in month.	Wards of the City.															Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1926	January	4	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	4	—	1	3	—		16
	February	4	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	5	—	—	4	1		21
	March	5	4	—	2	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	5	3		24
	April	4	3	—	—	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	—	2	11	4		38
	May	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	2	—	5	8	2			37
	June	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	12	2		23
	July	4	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	4	2	—	1	6	1		27
	August	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	1	2	—	3	—		18
	September	4	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	6	—		18
	October	4	—	—	2	—	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	—		21
	November	5	1	—	—	1	4	—	4	3	2	—	2	5	2	—		24
	December	4	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	9	1		27
	Year	52	20	8	8	9	16	22	14	37	25	20	10	19	72	14		294
1927	January	4	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	3	—		17
	February	4	—	4	1	4	1	3	4	—	2	—	1	4	4	—		28
	March	5	2	3	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	6	1	4	—	—		23
	April	4	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	1	—		18
	May	5	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	3	—	2	4	1	1		28
	June	4	1	—	—	4	2	2	1	4	5	2	—	2	4	—		27
	July	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	1	2	1	3	—	—	18
	August	5	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	16
	September	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	13
	October	4	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	5	17
	November	5	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	2	17
	December	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	Year	52	12	14	8	19	15	13	14	23	28	15	12	21	22	2	9	227
1928	January	5	2	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	—	4	21
	February	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	22	—	6	39
	March	4	5	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	22
	April	4	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	14
	May	5	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	4	2	5	30
	June	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	—	1	20
	Half year	26	11	2	4	7	6	8	5	6	7	12	6	8	39	2	23	146

Prior to March, 1925, there were no cases of diphtheria for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years known to be supplied with milk from dairy K. In the eleven months January to November, 1926, inclusive, there were 63 cases of diphtheria in Ward 13, of which 13 were in households supplied with milk from dairy K. (In Wynberg municipality during that time there were also a number of cases supplied by the same dairy.) The dairy and cows were inspected from time to time during these months and nothing was found pointing to diphtheria infection.

In December, 1926, 8 of the 9 cases of diphtheria notified in Ward 13 were amongst this dairyman's customers. A further inspection of the dairy was made on 31st December, 1926, by the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. J. Forrest, M.R.C.V.S., the Council's Veterinary Officer. The six persons working at and from the dairy (the owner and 5 natives) were bacteriologically examined (swabbed) with negative results; and the cows (23 in number) were examined. Four of the cows had ulcers on their teats, and these were at once removed from the main herd, and their milk kept separate from that supplied to customers. The sores of the four isolated cows were bacteriologically examined (swabs from the exudate) and in two (Witkwaas and Kolletje) germs were found in the mixed culture morphologically resembling the diphtheria bacillus. (All the bacteriological work in these investigations was done by Dr. J. D. Wicht, Acting Government Pathologist, in the Government Bacteriological Laboratory, Capetown.) Another inspection was made by the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Forrest on the 4th January, 1927, when five more cows with ulcers or cuts on the teats were similarly put into isolation (Bessie, Daisy, Kolmuis, Cheeky and Bluebird). The swabs from the sores in each of the five animals contained bacilli resembling diphtheria bacilli. The mixed cultures from six of the cows giving positive swabs from the sores were further examined by Dr. Wicht, whose report dated 10th January, 1927, is set out below:—

Ref. No. 8542-27.

REPORT ON SWABS TAKEN FROM COWS' UDDERS AT DAIRY K.

■ Beaded bacilli indistinguishable from Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae were found on primary cultures of all six swabs.

Inoculations of these mixed cultures were made into six pairs of guinea pigs, one of each pair being protected by subcutaneous injection of 1,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin. The results were as follows:—

Date.	Cow.	Results.
5.1.27 ..	Kolletje ..	Both animals dead on 7.1.27. Post-mortem appearances were not conclusive of infection with Klebs-Loeffler bacilli.
„ ..	Bessie ..	Both animals alive on 10.1.27.
„ ..	Daisy ..	<i>Unprotected</i> animal died on 9.1.27. Post-mortem appearances—marked injection of adrenals, etc. <i>Protected</i> animal alive on 10.1.27.
„ ..	Kolmuis ..	<i>Unprotected</i> animal dead on 8.1.27. Post-mortem examination shewed marked injection of adrenals and abdominal organs. <i>Protected</i> animal alive on 10.1.27.
„ ..	Cheeky ..	<i>Unprotected</i> animal died on 9.1.27. Post-mortem shewed marked injection of peritoneum and adrenals. <i>Protected</i> animal alive on 10.1.27.
„ ..	Bluebird ..	<i>Unprotected</i> animal died on 7.1.27. Post-mortem examination shewed marked injection of adrenals and abdominal organs. <i>Protected</i> animal died on 9.1.27. No injection of adrenals noted at post-mortem.

A granular diphtheroid was isolated in pure culture from Daisy, Kolmuis and Bessie.

These three cultures were injected into protected and unprotected guinea pigs on 7.1.27. All these animals were alive and well on 10.1.27.

Remarks.—Although these findings do not furnish conclusive evidence I think we are justified, especially in the light of previous experience, in assuming the presence of Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae.

It is unfortunate that attempts at isolation in pure culture failed.

The isolation of the cows with sores was continued until they had healed and were passed by Mr. Forrest.

After 31st December, 1926, no more cases of diphtheria developed among the customers of Dairy K for several weeks, and the action taken in isolating the cows with sores therefore appeared to be effective.

In the middle of February, 1927, two more cases occurred. The dairy was then examined by the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Forrest on 16th February, and two cows (Duchess and Dates) were found to have similar sores, and were isolated until the sores had healed. Bacteriological examination of the sores (swabs) gave negative results.

There were no more cases supplied by the dairy until August, 1927, when two more developed. The cows were again examined by Mr. Forrest on 27th August. Two cows (Cheeky and Flower) were found to have cut teats, and were isolated from the herd until healed. In the cultures from the sores in both cows Dr. Wicht found a few bacilli which were indistinguishable from diphtheria bacilli, but was unable to isolate them in pure culture.

Again this action was followed by a cessation of cases of diphtheria amongst the customers until early in November, 1927, when there were two more cases. Mr. Forrest examined the cows on 9th November and took swabs from the teats of two cows (Bontrook and Violet) but did not consider it necessary to isolate them from the herd. The swabs were returned as negative.

Altogether in 1927 only 6 of the 31 cases of diphtheria reported in Wards 13 and 15 were reported to be supplied with milk from dairy K.

In February, 1928 another considerable outbreak occurred. On 14th February the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Forrest made an inspection of the dairy, when the cows were found to be more free from sores on the udders than on any former inspection. There was one cow (Cheeky) with a scabbed-over sore on the teat, and the swab from this was negative. Of the five persons working at the dairy (the master and 4 natives) all except one native, who refused, were swabbed (nose and throat). The nose and throat of the native who refused to be swabbed appeared to be normal on examination. All swabs proved to be negative, except the nose swab from one native (Captain) who was removed to the isolation hospital on 15th February. Except for the bacteriological result he had no signs of diphtheria. Dr. Wicht was not able to isolate the bacilli in pure culture from this swab, and the mixed culture proved fatal within 24 hours to both the protected and the unprotected guinea pig. Captain had only been employed at the dairy since 1st February, 1928. The dairyman stated at this time that 10 or 14 days before he had found two cows (Cheeky and Teeny) to have cuts or sores on the udders and had excluded their milk from that of the rest of the herd. Teeny's milk had been used again since 11th February and Cheeky's was still excluded at the time of the inspection on 14th February. This incident was not reported by the dairyman, and he did not remove the two cows from the shed in which the rest of the cows were milked.

Further cases of diphtheria continued to occur amongst the customers, and the absence of obvious lesions in the cows making it impossible to take the action which had on previous occasions been followed by a cessation of cases, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report on the position on the 15th February, which was considered by the responsible Committee of the Council, on whose recommendation the Council decided to cancel the licence of the dairyman and thereby compel him to cease carrying on his trade as a cow-keeper, dairyman or purveyor of milk. This decision was finally communicated to the dairyman on the 28th February and his milk round was discontinued.

The dairyman was thus left with a herd of 20 cows on his hands. He proceeded to sell the goodwill of his business to another dairyman and was negotiating with the latter to sell him the herd. Examination of the cows still showed no signs of the characteristic ulceration which we know to be associated with milk-borne diphtheria, and yet it was felt essential in the public interest that the milk from this herd should not be distributed or the cows mixed with other cows until free from infection. To solve the difficulty, and in view of the ruin of his business that had taken place, the Council finally decided to take the herd off the hands of the dairyman at a price. £325 was paid for the 20 cows, 19 of which were removed on 6th March to the Council's horse stables at Maitland Road, Mowbray. The other cow, suffering from an injury, was sold to a butcher and slaughtered. The bull of the herd was not taken over from the dairyman. That it was well that the herd was not allowed to be sold at this stage is shown by the circumstance that a few days later some of the cows showed ulcers infected with diphtheria bacilli.

After the 19 cows were isolated at the Corporation stables two of them developed the characteristic ulcers on the teats, viz., Povelenski and Flek. Swabs

were taken from the sores by Mr. Forrest on 8th March and Dr. Wicht's report, dated 15th March, was as follows:—

Swab from Cow 15 (Povelenski).

Ref. No. 15523/43.

Fairly numerous bacilli morphologically indistinguishable from Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae were found on culture. Attempts at isolating these in pure culture were unsuccessful, but intracutaneous tests with the mixed growths proved the presence of virulent Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae.

Examination of swab from Cow No. 10 (Flek) and the remaining milks* gave completely negative results.

Three more cows developed ulcers on the teats a little later, viz., Teeny, Swartje, and Dolly. Mr. Forrest took swabs from the sores of these, and of Povelenski, on 20th March and Dr. Wicht's report, dated 31st March, was as follows:—

Ref. No. 16961-4.

Nos. 2 (*Teeny*) and .. Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae were not found.
16 (*Swartje*).

No. 11 (*Dolly*) Organisms indistinguishable from Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae were obtained on culture, but were considerably outnumbered by other organisms and no attempts were made at isolation. Animal inoculation tests with the mixed culture, by the subcutaneous and intracutaneous routes proved the presence of virulent diphtheriae bacilli.

No. 15 (*Povelenski*) .. Klebs-Loeffler B. Diphtheriae was isolated in pure culture and its virulence proved by animal inoculation.

On the 13th March four cows which still had ulcers were isolated from the fifteen that were free from sores and on the 24th March the latter fifteen were sold by public auction. The teats of the remaining four eventually healed completely, and the animals were slaughtered for food.

The interesting feature of this case is the persistence with which outbreaks of diphtheria occurred time after time amongst the customers of the one dairy; and the manner in which the outbreaks were associated with ulcerations of the teats of the cows, which in several instances were found to be infected with B. Diphtheriae. In some cases cuts on the teats (attributed to barbed wire) were found infected with the bacilli. The bacilli in one instance were identified after isolation in pure culture and found to be virulent to the guinea pig. In the herd of 22 cows, 14 were found at different times during fifteen months to show the characteristic ulcers, and in nine of these the B. diphtheriae was recognised.

No reason why the cows became infected in this manner was discovered. The cows were left on the land by day and night, and were only brought into the open cowshed for milking and feeding. The dairy farm in question has not been used for dairy cows since it was closed at the end of February, 1928.

In previous outbreaks of milk-borne diphtheria implicating other herds in the Claremont district (1923-24) and investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and Mr. Forrest, cows were found to be affected with a similar ulceration of the teats, and in some instances swabs from these ulcers were found in the Government Laboratory to contain diphtheria bacilli. Dr. G. W. Robertson, Government Pathologist, succeeded in certain instances in isolating in pure culture the diphtheria bacilli from the swabs taken from ulcers, proving their virulence and completing their identification.

SCARLET FEVER.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases, numbered 234 (228 European and 6 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.96 per 1,000 population (1.76 European and 0.05 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 241, of which 7 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. There were no corrections to be made for misdiagnoses.

There were 3 deaths (one male and two females—Europeans) amongst the 234 Capetown cases, giving a case mortality rate of 1.3 per cent. (European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 3 (one male and two females—Europeans) equivalent to a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population (Europeans).

* Attempts to show the presence of K.L. bacilli in milk from the cows were unsuccessful.

In the following table are set out, for the municipality exclusive of the Wynberg ward, the number of scarlatinal cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	78	0·98	10	0·13	2	0·03	—	—
1915-16	128	1·54	8	0·10	—	—	—	—
1916-17	52	0·60	4	0·05	—	—	—	—
1917-18	97	1·09	13	0·17	—	—	—	—
1918-19	153	1·65	18	0·23	—	—	—	—
1919-20	274	2·84	23	0·29	3	0·03	—	—
1920-21	224	2·25	15	0·18	2	0·02	—	—
1921-22	97	0·94	9	0·11	—	—	—	—
1922-23	47	0·45	5	0·06	—	—	—	—
1923-24	26	0·24	3	0·03	—	—	—	—
1924-25	50	0·46	1	0·01	—	—	—	—
1925-26	129	1·15	8	0·08	—	—	1	0·01
1926-27	123	1·07	11	0·11	—	—	—	—
1927-28	217	1·85	6	0·06	3	0·03	—	—

It will be seen that there has been a rhythmic variation of the disease over a period of years, and that the year under report fell in a period of increased prevalence.

The cases occurred in 196 houses, in 172 of which there was one case each, in 15 two cases each, in 5 three cases each, in 3 four cases each, and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F on page 114 will show that the characteristic autumnal increase of the disease occurred, the greatest prevalence being in April, May and June.

The wards distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 115 and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 116.

Of the 241 uncorrected cases, 182 were admitted to the City Hospital and one was treated in another hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 69 (35 European and 34 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 70, of which 2 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. Two of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from erysipelas. Three cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have erysipelas.

There were 10 deaths from erysipelas (4 European and 6 non-European) during the year.

Thirty cases of the disease were treated at the City Hospital.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 222 (39 European and 183 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0·91 per 1,000 population (0·30 European and 1·59 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 322, of which 65 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. 49 of these (3 imported) were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever. 11 cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have cerebrospinal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 222 Capetown cases was 116 (17 European and 99 non-European), giving a case mortality of 52·3 per cent. (43·6 European and 54·1 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 110 (18 European and 92 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·45 per 1,000 population (0·14 European and 0·81 non-European).

From this disease there were also 12 cases (7 males and 5 females) and 9 deaths (5 males and 4 females) amongst natives at the N'dabeni location.

In the following table the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16	2	—	—	—
1916-17	2	—	1	—
1917-18	6	2	3	2
1918-19	3	5	—	5
1919-20	3	6	3	3
1920-21	4	1	3	1
1921-22	4	1	—	—
1922-23	4	5	4	2
1923-24	2	3	2	3
1924-25	6	19	5	11
1925-26	4	21	5	19
1926-27	10	39	6	29
1927-28	31* 39†	159* 183†	13* 18†	79* 92†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward.

† Municipality including Wynberg ward.

These figures reflect the abnormal incidence of cerebrospinal fever which has occurred in Capetown in recent years. The increase first showed itself in 1924-25 and became more marked in 1926-27, and in 1927-28 the disease reached much larger proportions. In the last mentioned year there were more cases in Capetown than in any other town in the Union. The disease was not, however, confined to Capetown. Sixty-two cases from the districts around Capetown municipality were brought into Capetown hospitals for treatment, and there was considerable prevalence of the disease in other towns in the Union.

The age and sex distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	1	—	5	9
1 and under 5	4	5	18	11
5 and under 10	2	4	15	15
10 and under 15	4	4	20	16
15 and under 25	2	1	24	11
25 and over	10	2	23	16
	23	16	105	78

The monthly incidence of the cases (by date of notification) was as follows:—

	1927.			1928.	
	European.	Non-Eur.		European.	Non-Eur.
July	7	16	January	1	6
August	1	21	February	7	8
September	5	23	March	1	8
October	4	25	April	1	3
November	4	26	May	5	14
December	—	18	June	3	15
				39	183

The ward distribution of the cases is shown in the following Table:—

Ward.	European.		Non-European.	
	No. of Cases.	Cases per 1,000 population.	No. of Cases.	Cases per 1,000 population.
1	2	0·14	—	—
2	1	0·23	5	1·04
3	—	—	6	1·19
4	5	0·49	12	1·68
5	—	—	1	0·49
6	4	0·56	43	2·53
7	3	1·00	27	2·00
8	4	0·33	9	1·40
9	7	0·57	6	0·85
10	3	0·25	5	1·49
11	2	0·35	14	2·04
12	—	—	14	1·60
13	—	—	10	0·76
14	—	—	6	1·45
15	8	0·67	24	1·81
Vagrant	—	—	1	—
Total	39	0·30	183	1·59

The one factor that is known to favour the spread of cerebrospinal meningitis is the overcrowding of living and sleeping quarters. It has been found in barracks, camps and compounds that the most efficacious means of preventing the spread of this disease is to reduce overcrowding and to space out the men in the sleeping quarters. Unfortunately it is not possible to deal in this way with the overcrowding that exists in the districts and houses where the disease has been prevalent.

To investigate the influence of overcrowding the number of persons per room (exclusive of kitchens) has been ascertained in 196 of the 206 dwelling houses where cases occurred. The results are as follows:—

No. of persons per room.	Houses.	
	European.	Non-European.
Under 1	1	1
1 and under 1·5	9	8
1·5 and under 2	7	13
2 and under 3	12	48
3 and under 4	5	40
4 and under 5	2	26
5 and under 6	—	15
6 and under 7 {.. ..	—	4
7 and under 8	—	1
8 and under 9 {.. ..	—	3
9 and over	—	1
	36	160

To draw any conclusion from these figures as to the relation of overcrowding to the incidence of the disease it is necessary to compare them with similar figures for the whole population. In the 1926 census the private dwellings were classified according to the number of persons per room (exclusive of kitchens), and the census returns show tables on this point for Capetown municipality (exclusive of Wynberg) in the case of non-Europeans, and for “ Capetown and suburbs ” in the case of Europeans. (Neither of these tables would differ substantially from tables for Capetown municipality with Wynberg.) In the following table the classification according to the number of persons per room is shown for Europeans and

non-Europeans separately, (a) for houses (196) where cases occurred and (b) for all houses as given in the 1926 census returns in the manner shown above:—

No. of persons per room exclusive of kitchens.	Percentage classification of dwellings.					
	European.			Non-European.		
	Where cases of C.S.F. occurred. (a)	Municipality (b)	b — a	Where cases of C.S.F. occurred. (a)	Municipality (b)	b — a
Under 1	2·8	36·0	12·9	0·6	2·8	4·7
1 and under 1·5 ..	25·0	33·6	1·3	5·0	10·3	2·1
1·5 and under 2 ..	19·4	14·5	0·7	8·1	9·8	1·2
2 and under 3 ..	33·3	12·6	0·4	30·0	29·3	1·0
3 and under 4 ..	13·9	2·4	0·17	25·0	22·7	0·9
4 and over	5·6	0·9	0·16	31·3	25·1	0·8
	100·0	100·0		100·0	100·0	

The above figures show a higher percentage of overcrowding in the houses where cases occurred than in the municipality generally, especially amongst Europeans.

Overcrowding is generally associated with other evil conditions such as poverty, ignorance, etc., and it is not possible by statistical treatment of this kind to distinguish the influence of such conditions from that of the overcrowding itself.

In previous years there has been no exception to the rule that every case of cerebrospinal fever occurs in a different house; or, in other words, that not more than one case occurs in any one house. During the year under report (1927-28) this held true in respect of European cases, every one of the 39 cases being in a different house. Multiple infections, however, were seen in a few of the houses amongst non-Europeans, as follows:—

Of the 183 non-European cases 6 cases occurred in a gaol, and two at a camping site. Of the 175 in private houses, in 160 houses only one case occurred in each, in 6 houses two cases occurred in each and in one house three cases occurred.

In the house where three cases occurred there were 4 persons per room and in 4 of the 6 houses where there were two cases in each the number of persons per room was 5, 5, 3 and 3 respectively (excluding kitchens in all cases).

The severe nature of the disease is shown not only by the high case mortality (43·6 per cent. European and 54·1 non-European) but also by the rapidity of the fatal issue. Of the 17 European and 99 non-European fatal cases information on this point is available in respect of 15 European and 94 non-European cases. Of the 94 non-European fatal cases 50 died within a week of the onset, and 10 of the 15 European fatal cases. The figures were as follows:—

			European.	Non-European.
1 day	..	..	1	3
2 days	..	..	3	8
3 days	..	..	—	4
4 days	..	..	4	8
5 days	..	..	—	8
6 days	..	..	—	12
7 days	..	..	2	7
			—10	—50
1—2 weeks		..	4	21
2—3 weeks		..	—	7
Over 3 weeks		..	1	15
Relapse	..	..	—	1
			15	94

The case mortality was lower than in the previous year, when amongst European cases it was 50 per cent. and amongst non-European cases 80 per cent.

Of the 222 (corrected) Capetown cases, 177 were treated at the City Hospital, 6 in other hospitals, and 39 at home. The cases that were not removed to the City Hospital either died before notification or were too ill to be moved.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 11 (8 European and 3 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 15, of which one case was brought into the municipality already suffering from the disease and 3 were found after admission to the City Hospital not to be suffering from infective encephalitis.

Of the 11 cases 5 were fatal (3 of the 8 European cases and 2 of the 3 non-European cases).

The total deaths from the disease registered during the year as belonging to the extended municipality numbered 6 (3 European and 3 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population (0.02 for Europeans and 0.03 for non-Europeans).

In the following table the number of cases of infective encephalitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable:—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1920-21	3	1	2	1
1921-22	5	—	5	—
1922-23	3	1	2	1
1923-24	5	4	3	4
1924-25	6	5	3	4
1925-26	6	10	6	7
1926-27	6	5	4	5
1927-28	7* 8†	2* 3†	3* 3†	2* 3†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward.
† Municipality including Wynberg ward.

Reference to Table G on page 116 will show the ward distribution. There were cases in eight of the fifteen wards. In Wards 1, 13 and 15 there were two cases each and in Wards 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 one case each.

Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases.
The monthly distribution will be found in Table F on page 114.

The age and sex of the cases were as follows:—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 15 years	1	—	1	1	3
15-25 years	2	—	—	—	2
Over 25 years	2	3	—	1	6
Total	5	3	1	2	11

Of the 11 cases 2 were treated at the City Hospital, 4 in other hospitals and 5 at home.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease recorded in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 12 (8 European and 4 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 13, of which one was brought into the municipality already suffering from the disease. One other case admitted to the City Hospital from outside of the municipality for another disease also proved to have acute anterior poliomyelitis.

Of the 12 cases 2 were fatal (one of the 8 European cases and one of the 4 non-European cases).

The total deaths from the disease registered during the year as belonging to the extended municipality numbered 3 (2 European and one non-European).
In the following table the number of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16	4	5	Not separately classified.	
1916-17	3	1	1	2
1917-18	3	2	1	1
1918-19	2	2	2	—
1919-20	1	1	—	1
1920-21	3	1	—	—
1921-22	1	1	1	1
1922-23	—	1	—	1
1923-24	1	—	—	—
1924-25	1	1	1	1
1925-26	—	—	—	—
1926-27	2	—	1	—
1927-28	7* 8†	4* 4†	2* 2†	1* 1†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward.
† Municipality including Wynberg ward.

It will be seen that there was a somewhat increased prevalence during the year under review.
Reference to Table G on page 115 will show the ward distribution. There were cases in seven of the fifteen wards. In Ward 12 there were three cases, in Wards 1, 6 and 13 two cases each, and in Wards 2, 7 and 15 one case each.
Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases.
The monthly distribution will be found in Table F on page 114.
The age and sex were as follows :—

Age.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 1 year	—	1	—	1	2
1 and under 5	—	2	2	1	5
5 and under 10	2	2	—	—	4
10 and under 15	1	—	—	—	1
15 and under 25	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	5	2	2	12

Of the 12 cases two were treated at the City Hospital, three in other hospitals and seven at home.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The notification of these diseases is very incomplete, and in regard to influenza only the first case in an outbreak in a house or institution is notifiable. In the year 1927-28 the corrected number of notified cases was as follows :—

Influenza	459
Influenzal Pneumonia	166
Acute Primary Pneumonia	480

A more reliable index to the conditions is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards

the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza and certain other causes of death, including pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of influenzal infection (deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded).

Year.	Influenza.		Diseases of the heart.		Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Eur.	Non E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1918-1919 ..	864	2,893	120	118	47	216	239	229	52	252
1919-1920 ..	2	5	130	116	39	203	71	385	58	261
1920-1921 ..	1	18	176	126	42	237	89	418	55	288
1921-1922 ..	5	10	153	137	43	197	112	379	87	237
1922-1923 ..	6	5	147	137	39	222	91	407	61	303
1923-1924 ..	3	3	135	164	32	185	92	445	72	336
1924-1925*..	25	30	200	193	29	148	58	323	89	372
1925-1926*..	13	22	191	205	26	213	70	269	63	313
1926-1927*..	13	18	151	202	40	255	84	387	91	399
1927-1928 ¹ *	17	44	212	203	37	270	90	457	91	383
1927-1928 ² *	20	52	230	227	39	305	96	509	97	441

*Corrected for European inward transfers 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

¹ Capetown not including Wynberg ward.

² Capetown including Wynberg ward.

Other statistical details will be found in Tables A, F, G, H and I at pages 92, 114, 115, 116 and 117.

24 cases of influenza (13 European and 11 non-European), 81 cases of influenzal pneumonia (26 European and 55 non-European) and 18 of other forms of pneumonia (6 European and 12 non-European) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and misdiagnoses, numbered 58 (20 European and 38 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 67, of which 7 were in respect of cases brought into the municipality from outside. Three of the cases were found (in the City Hospital) not to be suffering from puerperal fever, and one case admitted for another disease proved to have puerperal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 58 Capetown cases was 17 (3 of the 20 European cases, and 14 of the 38 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 14 (4 European and 10 non-European).

Of the 67 cases notified, 57 were admitted to the City Hospital (17 European and 40 non-European).

Attendance at Confinement.—54 of the cases were confined at home and 4 in hospital. Of the 54 at home, 28 were attended by midwives only, 3 by doctors only, and 11 by doctors and midwives; 7 were unattended in labour, and in 5 cases information on this point was not obtained.

Condition of child.—22 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child, and 32 of a dead foetus; and in 4 cases no information on this point was obtained. Of the 32 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 15 were of a dead viable foetus, and 17 of a non-viable foetus.

Primiparae.—20 of the cases were reported as primiparae (*i.e.* women in their first confinement) and 29 as multiparae; in 9 cases there was no information on this point.

Treatment.—48 of the cases (net) were removed to the City Hospital, and one to the Woodstock Hospital; the remaining 9 were treated at home.

(In addition to the cases stated above, one case occurred at N'dabeni Native Location.)

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

For the purposes of notification ophthalmia neonatorum is taken to mean a purulent inflammation of the eyes of an infant beginning within 21 days after

birth, whether it is due to infection with the gonococcus or not. Cases of inflammation of the eyes beginning after the 21st day of life are not regarded as ophthalmia neonatorum, but if due to gonococcal infection are notifiable as gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

For the extended municipality the cases of this disease reported in the year 1927-28, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases, was 162 (27 European and 135 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 169, of which 7 were cases brought into the Somerset Hospital for treatment from outside of the municipality.

Of these 162, 18 were cases not in the newly born (5 European and 13 non-European), being at the time of onset aged 5 and 6 weeks, 2 and 4 months, and $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 7, 13, 21, 23, 25, and 25 years respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 144, comprising 22 Europeans (14 males and 8 females) and 122 non-Europeans (62 males and 60 females).

Of these 144 cases, 17 were born in institutions and 127 at home. Of the 127 home confinements 4 were recorded as having been attended by doctors, and 115 by midwives only, there being no information on the point in 8 cases.

The object of ophthalmia neonatorum being a notifiable disease is that the Medical Officer of Health may ensure so far as possible that the cases shall receive efficient treatment. The disease is recognised as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if proper treatment is not undertaken, while on the other hand the cases respond well to efficient treatment. Every case has therefore been visited by the health visitors at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many of them have been seen by Dr. Mary van Ingen. The in-patient treatment has been supplied by the Somerset Hospital and efforts have been made to ensure that the patient should be admitted to hospital in every case where it has been advisable. In 72 cases in-patient treatment has been secured, 66 at the Somerset Hospital and 6 at other hospitals. In the other 72 cases the patient has been treated at home. In 33 of the latter cases out-patient treatment has been given at the hospitals, child welfare centres or Free Dispensaries, and in 17 other cases it is recorded that a visiting nurse assisted in the treatment.

Efforts were made to see all the children after the completion of treatment, and the results were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	135
Cases of blindness	0
Sight damaged	3
Died before recovery	0
Lost trace of	6
	<hr/>
	144
	<hr/>

It is to be recorded that the Health Visitors reported 60 of the cases as “slight” and 81 as “moderate” or “grave”; while there was no information on this point in 3 cases.

(In addition to the cases reported above there were 2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in residents at the N’dabeni Native Location. One was a European and the other a native child. The European child was born at an address in the Capetown municipal area outside the Location under the care of a doctor and a midwife, was recorded as “slight,” and the eyes completely recovered. The native child was born in the location, the mother being unattended at the confinement.)

TYPHUS FEVER.

One imported case of this disease was reported in the person of a European female, aged 38, living in Ward 9. The patient was notified as a suspected case and admitted to the City Hospital in February, 1928, where she was found to be a case of typhus (Weil-Felix reaction positive, 1 in 500).

The patient came from Langlaagte, near Johannesburg; left Johannesburg on 3rd January, 1928, arriving in Capetown on 6th January; stayed two days at an address in Ward 9 and then camped in a tent at Fish Hoek until 18th January when she returned to the Ward 9 address. Illness began on 20th January.

TRACHOMA.

Eighteen cases were notified during the year. 14 of these belonged to Capetown, 3 were cases admitted to the Somerset Hospital for treatment from places outside of the municipality, whilst the remaining case had recently arrived from Europe where the disease had been contracted.

The 14 Capetown cases included 2 European females, 4 non-European males and 8 non-European females.

Three cases were treated as in-patients at the Somerset Hospital and the other 11 at home.

(In addition to the cases reported above there were 2 cases notified in residents of the N'dabeni Native Location—both native males.)

Every case of trachoma that came to the knowledge of the City Health Department during the year was notified either by an ophthalmic specialist or by a resident doctor at the Somerset Hospital. The notifications are evidently incomplete.

LEPROSY.

Three cases of Leprosy were notified during the year. The particulars are as follows:—

Imported Infection.

- (1) A coloured male, aged 65, admitted in October, 1927, to Capetown Infirmary from outside the Municipality (Cape Division), and later transferred to Robben Island.
- (2) A native male, aged 42 years, admitted in October, 1927, to Capetown Infirmary from outside the Municipality (Bellville) and later transferred to Robben Island.

Local Infection.

- (3) A Malay male, aged 50 years, who came to the knowledge of the department at time of death in May, 1928. He was a discharged leper from Robben Island. Certified cause of death: bronchitis; concurrent disease, leprosy.

(In addition to the cases recorded above there was one reported in a resident of the N'dabeni Native Location. This case was a native female, aged 13, who contracted the disease at Middeldrift, Cape Province, some six years ago. She was admitted to the Capetown Infirmary on the 20th March, 1928, and later transferred to Robben Island.)

MEASLES.

For the extended municipality there were 15 deaths from measles in the year 1927-28, 3 European and 12 non-European.

In the following table the measles mortality figures for the whole city and its constituent Wards are shown for each year since Unification, beginning with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers) :—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1914-1915 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 1
1915-1916 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
1916-1917 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 8	1 16	1 7	2 28	4 22	3 9	3 9	— 5	3 22	1 14	2 3	— 2	— —	20 147
1917-1918 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	— —	1 7
1918-1919 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2
1919-1920 ..	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— 1	— 1	1 1	— —	— 2	1 2	2 1	3 3	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 12
1920-1921 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— 3	— 2	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 5	— —	— 2	— 8	2 3	— —	— —	2 27
1921-1922 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1922-1923 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 2	— 2	— 2	— —	1 6	2 7	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 21
1923-1924 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 5	2 7	1 8	2 1	2 45	— 23	4 7	4 8	— 2	2 3	1 3	1 2	— 2	— —	20 116
1924-1925 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2
1925-1926 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 6
1926-1927 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	2 —	— 1	— —	2 4	1 6	1 1	— 2	1 1	— 7	1 9	— 5	— 2	— —	9 38
1927-1928 ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 —	— 2	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— 2	— 3	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	3 12

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of the Europeans and outward transfers only in the case of the non-Europeans.

Other statistical information for 1927-28 will be found in Table A on pages 94 and 95, from which it will be seen that all the deaths were of children under 5 years of age with the exception of one (European female) which was in the age-group 65-75 years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

For the extended municipality there were 95 deaths from this disease for the year 1927-28, 21 European and 74 non-European.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the whole City and its constituent wards for each year since Unification, commencing with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers):—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1914-1915 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	—	—		16
	Non-E.	—	—	—	7	—	8	2	1	7	5	3	20	16	3		72
1915-1916 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
1916-1917 ..	Eur.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	1	—		12
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	6	—	—	2	2	—		20
1917-1918 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2		10
	Non-E.	—	1	3	1	—	8	4	—	6	—	1	9	4	3		40
1918-1919 ..	Eur.	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—		7
	Non-E.	—	—	1	3	—	4	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	1		22
1919-1920 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—		10
	Non-E.	—	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	5	2	1	4	—	—		29
1920-1921 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	2		16
	Non-E.	—	1	2	3	—	1	5	5	3	1	11	4	3	2		41
1921-1922 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		5
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—		8
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	3	7	—	1		25
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	3	2	—	—		21
	Non-E.	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	6	10	2	11	13	1	2		69
1924-1925 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3		10
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		5
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1		20
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—		7
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	9	—		19
1927-1928 ..	Eur.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	3	2	2	21
	Non-E.	—	1	4	1	—	5	7	7	3	4	12	11	8	4	7	74

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of the Europeans and outward transfers only in the case of the non-Europeans.

Other statistical information for 1927-28 will be found in Table A on pages 94 and 95, from which it will be seen that all the deaths were of children under 10 years of age, and all but 3 under 5.

DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths certified in 1927-28 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis, and dysentery, after correction for outward transfers amounted to 502

(64 European and 438 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 2·07 per 1,000 population (0·50 European and 3·83 non-European).

There were also 4 inward transfers in the case of Europeans (3 males and 1 female), which brings the number of European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers to 66, equivalent to a death rate of 0·51 per 1,000 European population.

The deaths from these diseases are shown in the next table for each month of the year and for each ward of the Municipality. Certain monthly meteorological data are also shown.

In addition to the above figures there were 14 deaths from these diseases (7 males and 7 females—natives) in the N'dabeni Native Location. These are included in the following table:—

Months.	Race.	Sea Point. 1	Harbour. 2	West Central. 3	Kloof. 4	Park. 5	East Central. 6	Castle. 7	Woodstock. 8	Salt River. 9	Mowbray. 10	Maitland. 11	Rondebosch. 12	Claremont. 13	Kalk Bay. 14	Wynberg. 15	Langa Native Location. N'dabeni Native Location.	Not Allocated.	Totals : A.	Totals : B.	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.).	Earth temperature, Range at 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.
July, 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— 1	1 —	— —	— 4	1 —	1 —	— 1	— —	1 3	— 2	2 2	— —	— 4	— —	— —	6 18	6	52·47	58·8 to 61·0	1·99	178 hrs. 23 mins.
Aug., 1927 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	1 2	— 5	— 3	— 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— 2	1 1	— —	— 1	2 23	2	53·38	58·7 to 59·7	4·96	183 hrs. 43 mins.
Sept., 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— 3	2 3	— 1	— —	1 —	1 —	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 15	5	54·97	58·8 to 61·0	0·89	229 hrs. 51 mins.
Oct., 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 3	2 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	3 15	3	60·16	61·1 to 65·2	0·43	313 hrs. 50 mins.
Nov., 1927 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 3	— 7	1 1	— —	— 5	— 6	— 7	1 1	1 1	1 5	— 7	1 5	3 3	1 7	— 3	— —	9 61	9	63·53	65·2 to 68·3	2·24	301 hrs. 32 mins.
Dec., 1927 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 3	— 1	— 12	— 7	1 2	— —	— —	1 2	1 15	— 10	— 3	1 11	— —	— 2	5 69	5	65·62	68·8 to 70·6	1·50	320 hrs. 43 mins.
Jan., 1928 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	2 —	— 6	— 4	— —	— 7	— 8	3 4	— 3	— 3	1 4	1 15	— 6	— 1	— 14	— —	— 1	7 76	7	66·25	71·0 to 72·3	0·57	351 hrs. 13 mins.
Feb., 1928 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 6	1 7	2 3	— 2	— —	— 6	— 1	1 5	— 3	— 6	— —	— —	4 41	6	65·15	72·3 to 73·1	0·36	328 hrs. 16 mins.
Mar., 1928 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 2	— —	— 2	— 3	— 1	1 3	— 4	1 2	1 1	1 1	— 3	— 2	1 3	1 2	1 3	— 2	— —	8 34	8	61·67	70·2 to 73·0	1·15	249 hrs. 24 mins.
April, 1928 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 2	— 1	— 2	— —	— 2	— 7	1 1	1 8	1 1	— 2	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 4	— —	— 3	3 38	3	57·43	68·3 to 70·2	1·54	241 hrs. 44 mins.
May, 1928 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— 1	— 4	1 1	— 1	— 7	1 2	1 1	— 4	— 1	1 3	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 6	— —	1 —	5 38	5	55·93	66·5 to 68·2	0·63	221 hrs. 18 mins.
June, 1928 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	— 1	— —	— 1	1 —	1 3	— 2	— 2	— 1	— —	1 1	— 4	2 3	— 1	— 3	— —	— 2	7 24	7	51·72	62·0 to 66·5	5·01	131 hrs. 20 mins.
Year .. (52 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	3 4	3 9	— 24	3 17	2 5	2 60	3 52	14 29	3 24	4 7	7 30	3 52	7 43	4 19	5 61	— 14	1 2	64 452	66	59·02	58·7 to 73·1	21·27	3,051 hrs. 17 mins.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.
B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was comparatively low in July, August, September and October, was at its greatest in November, December and January, and continued at a high level during February, March, April and May.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers), 28 or 44 per cent. were in children under 1 year of age, and 49 or 77 per cent. in children under 5 years of age. The corresponding percentages of the non-European deaths, including deaths in N'dabeni Native Location, were 302 or 67 per cent. under one and 423 or 94 per cent. under five.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths for the extended municipality (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1927-28 as being due to syphilis was 91, 84 of non-Europeans and 7 Europeans.

Of the 84 deaths of non-Europeans, 60 were of children under one year of age, 64 under 5 years of age, and 65 of persons under 15 years of age. Of the 7 European deaths, 3 were of children under one year of age, 3 under 5 years of age and 4 of persons under 15 years of age.

These figures represent only a portion of the mortality due to this disease. This is because of two reasons. In the first place there is often an indisposition to state on a death certificate that the cause of death is a venereal disease, and consequently the cause is certified in a form less painful to the friends of the deceased. In the second place there are a large number of fatal affections of the different organs of the body, especially certain diseases of the circulatory and nervous system, which are the result of past syphilitic infection and these are usually so certified that the venereal aetiology of the condition does not manifest itself in the death statistics. They do not reflect, also, the ante-natal deaths that result from syphilitic infection.

There were no deaths certified as due to gonorrhoea.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal disease includes (a) Municipal treatment centres, and (b) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres.—There are two such centres, one at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, and one at Salt River Road, Woodstock. During the year there have been held 151 weekly clinics for males and 155 for females at the former, and 153 for males and 101 for females at the latter.

The particulars of the work done at the treatment centres will be found at page 83.

In-patient Treatment.—There are wards at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, with beds for 24 venereal disease patients, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European. During the year ended 30th June, 1927, the cases of venereal disease that were admitted numbered 212 (99 European and 113 non-European).

Particulars in regard to cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent at page 85.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases and the times of the clinics at the treatment centres are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in the conveniences controlled by the City Council and Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

CANCER.

For the extended municipality the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1927-28 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 208 (96 males and 112 females), of which 129 (62 males and 67 females) were of Europeans and 79 (34 males and 45 females) were of non-Europeans. There were two inward transfers of European deaths (1 male and 1 female).

The death rates from cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward and inward transfers for Europeans and for outward transfers for the whole population and for non-Europeans) were therefore:—

For the whole population	0.86 (males, 0.80; females, 0.91).
For Europeans	1.02 (males, 1.00; females, 1.04).
For non-Europeans	0.69 (males, 0.60; females, 0.78).

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 48 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in the mortality from this disease during the past ten years is shown in the table at page 17 where it will be seen that for both Europeans and non-Europeans the rate for the year under report is somewhat above that of the previous decennium.

The parts of the body affected in the deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A on pages 96 to 99.

SECTION IV.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The chief extensions of this part of the work of the City Health Department that have to be recorded for the year under review are the following:—

A small child welfare centre has been built on land leased to the Council at a nominal ground rent by the Railways and Harbours Administration close to Retreat Station in Ward 14. The new centre was brought into use on 16th April, 1928, when one infant consultation per week was instituted. Since the close of the year under report the work has been extended by a second weekly infant consultation.

In the Wynberg ward (Ward 15) which was incorporated in the City of Capetown on 5th September, 1927, a weekly infant consultation had been held in the Town Hall for some years under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Child Life. On 14th February, 1928, this work was taken over by the City Health Department, and a weekly infant consultation inaugurated. The rooms that had been available for the Society's clinic were most unsuitable, and two rooms on the ground floor that afforded much better accommodation were furnished and equipped for the purpose. A second weekly infant consultation was added in May, 1928, and a third since the end of 1927-28, and the rooms now in use having been found insufficient for the expanding needs of the Centre it is proposed to move into a larger suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Town Hall.

During the year under review new premises for the Woodstock Maternity and Child Welfare Centre have been built on land bought for the purpose in St. James Street, Woodstock, to take the place of the old and unsuitable quarters that had been rented by the Council for some years at 3, Milner Road, Woodstock. The new premises comprise assembly room, weighing room, and consultation room, clinical room and dental room served by a common preparation room; as well as kitchen, caretaker's room and domestic offices. They have been brought into use since the end of 1927-28, and dental clinics for young children and nursing and expectant mothers have since been started.

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in June, 1928, were seven in number. They are enumerated in the table on page 58.

The staff of health visitors at the end of June, 1928 (exclusive of the three who devote their time solely to work in connection with tuberculosis) numbered 18, in addition to the Chief Lady Sanitary Inspector and the Social Welfare Investigator. This is an increase of three on the number (exclusive of the Tuberculosis health visitors) engaged at the end of June, 1927. These additional health visitors were employed to staff the added district of Wynberg (Ward 15) where no such officers had been employed prior to absorption in the Capetown municipality.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births (made by the Minister of Health under Section 133 (1) of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated in Government Notice No. 1058 of the 18th June, 1920), applicable to Capetown and certain other towns, have been in operation since the latter date, and form the basis of the work of the Department amongst mothers and young children. The Regulations provide:—

(1) In respect of every child born after the completion of the sixth month of pregnancy, whether alive or dead, within the municipality, it shall be the duty of the father of the child if he is residing with the mother when the child is born, or, in his absence, the person attending on the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth to furnish forthwith either verbally or in writing to the Medical Officer of Health the following particulars:—

- (a) Name, age and race of mother.
- (b) Name of father.
- (c) Date and time of birth.
- (d) Place where the birth occurred and present address of mother.
- (e) Permanent address of mother.
- (f) Number of confinement (first, second, etc.).
- (g) Whether the child was born alive and was alive at time of reporting.

(h) Name of medical practitioner, midwife or other person who was in attendance.

(i) Name and address of informant.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall, if reported verbally, be furnished to the Medical Officer of Health at his office or otherwise at such place as may be notified by advertisement, within 24 hours of the birth, or where a Sunday or public holiday intervenes, on the next succeeding day.

(3) If furnished through the post, the notification must be posted within 24 hours of the birth. The Council shall supply, on application, and free of charge, to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in the municipality, stamped and addressed letter cards containing the form of notification.

(4) The notification required to be made under these regulations shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any law relating to the registration of birth, and any registrar of births and deaths, or any person duly authorised thereto by such registrar shall, at all reasonable times, have access to notices of births received by a medical officer of health under these regulations, or to any book in which those notices may be recorded.

(5) Any person failing to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds (£25).

Printed and stamped notification forms are supplied to midwives practising in the City.

During the year 1927-28 the number of births notified was 8,465. This includes notifications in respect of births which occurred in Ward 15 (Wynberg) after 5th September, 1927.

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases)	6,112
Notified by doctors	28
Notified by institutions (extern and intern)	1,915
Notified by parents and others	410

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS.

The duties of the district health visitors include the following:—

Visits to houses where births have occurred.—The information in regard to births is obtained chiefly from information received in terms of the Regulations *re* Early Notification of Births. The visits are made to the mothers with the object of giving such advice and assistance as will ensure as far as possible that the infants are properly nurtured. The mothers are encouraged to bring the babies to the Council's Welfare Centres. The health visitors continue to visit until the children reach five years of age.

Visits to expectant mothers.—This is carried out on a small scale only, information as to pregnancy ordinarily not being available.

Visits to protected infants under the Children's Protection Act No. 25 of 1913.—Until 23rd August, 1928, this was done only within the Magisterial District of Capetown, but after that date it was extended to the Magisterial District of Wynberg. "Protected infants" are those children under seven years of age who not being in the care of their own parents or near relatives are under the supervision of the Resident Magistrate. Foster mothers (or others) having charge of such children are required by the Act to report the fact to the Magistrate, whose duty it is to cause them to be visited by visitors authorised by him for that purpose. In the Magisterial Districts of Capetown and Wynberg the magistrates have authorised the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown so far as concerns the area of the Municipality, and the visiting work is done by the Health Visitors. Reports are sent to the magistrate concerning each protected infant every three months. Foster mothers are required in most cases to bring the children from time to time to the Welfare Centres. The areas of the two magistracies cover the whole municipality except the greater part of Ward 14.

Investigations into indigent cases of confinement where fees are payable to medical practitioners called in by midwives according to the Council's scheme for dealing with such cases.—This work is on a small scale.

Visits in connection with the supervision of the practice of midwives.—The early notification of births enables such a supervision to be exercised, but the legal basis for this is at present insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Certain municipal regulations (framed under Section 194 of the Cape Municipal Ordinance No. 10 of 1912, promulgated under Provincial Administration Notice, No. 367 of 25th November, 1914, and subsequently amended) are in operation which require all midwives practising in the municipality to notify the Medical Officer of Health to that effect, and provide for a measure of control over midwives and their practice. The regulations, however, are not satisfactory, and it is hoped that in the near future regulations for Capetown will be made by the Minister of Health under Section 18, Sub-section 3, of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, No. 15 of 1928, which will enable an adequate system to be operated for the licensing of midwives and the control of their practice.

Visits and other investigations in regard to cases of certain infectious diseases such as ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, influenza, pneumonia, measles and whooping cough.

Attendance during Sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Cases of illness or poverty discovered in their districts by Health Visitors are reported to the Lady Medical Officer and referred to hospitals, convalescent homes, the Free Dispensary, the Board of Aid, etc. Sanitary defects are referred to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. As mentioned elsewhere, special duties are assigned to the Tuberculosis Health Visitors and the Social Welfare Investigator.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Health Visitors (excluding the Social Welfare Investigator) during the period under review and in previous years:—

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.						
	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22.
Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	8,657	7,933	7,270	7,496	7,058	6,938	6,604
Visits to Houses where Deaths under 5 years of age have occurred ..	293	278	163	145	1,637	1,296	1,056
Subsequent Visits to Houses where Births have occurred	27,706	27,498	21,863	22,855	22,365	17,178	13,109
Visits to Expectant Mothers	195	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants	2,102	1,966	1,638	1,791	337	—	—
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis ..	5,741	4,003	1,793	2,193	1,778	2,035	1,223
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever ..	84	84	69	46	31	41	31
Visits <i>re</i> Measles	72	202	24	22	236	75	—
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps	—	5	41	—	3	—	1
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	28	40	13	19	70	41	2
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea	37	80	69	27	8	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox	51	18	10	13	9	2	1
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	476	397	343	200	76	64	151
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia	477	380	266	228	—	7	—
Visits <i>re</i> Trachoma	16	8	8	—	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Influenza	488	262	269	406	3	4,853	1,367
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives	1,333	947	1,158	602	439	429	494
Visits to Schools	58	63	13	3	2	7	—
Visits to Shops and Factories	140	81	27	58	86	1	7
Visits to Nursing Homes	24	27	—	2	23	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Verminous Persons	19	15	11	23	—	—	—
Other Visits	3,241	2,618	1,179	630	427	856	656
Investigation of Cases for Board of Aid	270	396	—	—	—	—	—
Total Visits	51,508	47,301	36,227	36,759	34,588	33,823	24,702
Complaints referred to Chief Sanitary Inspector	81	83	113	121	73	67	137

SOCIAL WELFARE INVESTIGATOR.

The work of this official began in April, 1927, when the present holder of the office was appointed. It consists largely in the investigation of cases needing advice and disposal from the social and moral standpoint. The maternity and child welfare branch of the department comes in contact with many unmarried mothers and their infants, and there is great scope for a worker having the time and ability to investigate difficult cases in detail and to keep in touch with the various social agencies dealing with such cases.

The work done by the Social Welfare Investigator during the year ended 30th June, 1928, is shown in the following table:—

New cases investigated	432
Visits to cases	709
Visits to institutions	350
Visits to Government Offices	188
Other visits	677
Total visits	1,924
Office consultations	589
Visits made for Capetown Board of Aid	27

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The sessions that were being held at the end of June, 1928, at the seven Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (exclusive of the school clinic—see page 58) are shown in the following tables:—

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Mondays ..	9 a.m.	Retreat	Non-European.
	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	Non-European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Cape-town.	Non-European.
Tuesdays ..	2 p.m.	St. James Street, Woodstock	European.
	9 a.m.	St. James Street, Woodstock	Non-European.
	9 a.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone	European and Non-European.
	2 p.m.	Town Hall, Wynberg	Non-European.
	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Cape-town	Non-European.
Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Norfolk Street, Maitland.	Non-European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Cape-town	Non-European.
	2 p.m.	St. James Street, Woodstock	Non-European.
Thursdays ..	2 p.m.	Retreat	European.
	9 a.m.	Norfolk Street, Maitland	European.
	2 p.m.	Town Hall, Wynberg	Non-European.
Fridays ..	2 p.m.	St. James Street, Woodstock	European.
	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Cape-town	European.
	2 p.m.	Town Hall, Wynberg	European.

PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Norfolk Street, Maitland ..	European and Non-European.
1st and 3rd Thursdays.	2 p.m.	Health Department, Keerom Street, Capetown.	European and Non-European.
4th Thursdays	2 p.m.	Lawrence Road, Athlone ..	European and Non-European.
Fridays ..	2 p.m.	St. James Street, Woodstock	European and Non-European.
Fridays ..	2 p.m.	Station Road, Claremont	European and Non-European.

The next table shows the attendances made at the infant consultations, pre-natal clinics, school clinic, and dinners for expectant and nursing mothers, held at the seven Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, classified for race:—

Centre.	Race.	Infant Consultations.		Pre-natal Clinics.		Dinners for nursing and expectant mothers. Attendances.	School Clinic.	
		Attendances.		Attendances.			Attendances.	
		First.	Total.	First.	Total.		First.	Total.
12 Keerom Street, Capetown.	E. . .	198	2,567	9	16	93		
	Non-E.	960	7,459	127	225	3,713		
	Tot.	1,158	10,026	136	241	3,806		
Salt River.. ..	E.	434	4,585	46	173	207		
	Non-E.	365	4,216	116	486	1,328		
	Tot.	799	8,801	162	659	1,535		
Maitland	E.	173	1,811	27	87	22		
	Non-E.	393	2,334	80	258	1,609		
	Tot.	566	4,145	107	345	1,631		
Athlone	E.	16	285	3	8			
	Non-E.	314	2,217	21	51			
	Tot.	330	2,502	24	59			
Claremont ..	E.	133	1,886	34	77	182	507	1,177
	Non-E.	319	2,104	120	334	714	245	599
	Tot.	452	3,990	154	411	896	752	1,776
Wynberg	E.	62	239					
	Non-E.	370	1,194					
	Tot.	432	1,433					
Retreat	E.	23	79			46		
	Non-E.	180	637			333		
	Tot.	203	716			379		
Totals	E.	1,039	11,452	119	361	550	507	752
	Non-E.	2,901	20,161	464	1,354	7,697	1,177	1,776
	Tot.	3,940	31,613	583	1,715	8,247	1,684	2,528

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Mothers of all classes are encouraged to bring their infants regularly to the infant consultations, all of which are weekly fixtures. The consultations are intended to be mainly educational in nature and not out-patient departments for the treatment of disease. They are meant for infants that are well, or showing only minor deviations from the normal, or suffering from nutritive disturbances or the results of faulty nurture. Definite cases of disease are referred from the consultations to their private doctors or, in indigent cases, to the hospitals. Certain minor ailments are treated, though it is not desired that that side of the work should take a prominent place; and the aim of the administration is to make the infant consultations of such a nature that private medical practitioners can without misgiving know that children belonging to families in their practice are in attendance.

The object of the consultations and the visiting work of the health visitors is to produce and maintain healthy babies and keep them under observation until they attain school age.

At each session a medical officer is in attendance, assisted by health visitors working in the district served by the Centre and by voluntary workers. The baby is weighed at each attendance, and a record of the weight entered on a card kept by the mother. The mothers are instructed in the nurture of their children, who are from time to time examined by the medical officer.

In certain cases of young infants who cannot be breast-fed, dried milk is supplied at cost price under the medical officer's directions. In cases of poverty it is supplied free. In the year ended 30th June, 1928, 971 babies (including 286 new cases) have been supplied with dried milk, and 8,746 lbs. have been used for the purpose. The cost of the dried milk was £836 16s., and of this £245 7s. 11d. was contributed by the mothers.

Where fresh milk is ordered by the medical officer it is supplied out of a voluntary fund provided by the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life. During the year 1927-28 13,112 pints were supplied. The cost of the milk was £217, and £38 15s. 1d. was contributed by the mothers.

The services of the voluntary workers who attend the Centres on consultation days have been of great value, and thanks are due to these ladies for their faithful attendance and assistance.

The number of attendances at the infant consultations is shown below for a series of years:—

Centre.	1927-1928.	1926-1927.	1925-1926.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.
Capetown	10,026	8,307	7,510	5,962	5,312
Maitland	4,145	4,285	2,575	2,136	1,787
Salt River	8,801	8,072	6,367	5,147	4,301
Athlone	2,502	1,983	2,050	1,757	1,580
Claremont	3,990	3,996	4,520	3,284	2,744
Wynberg	1,433				
Retreat	716				
Totals	31,613	26,643	23,022	18,286	15,724

The number of new cases and total attendances at the infant consultations at each Centre during the year under review, classified for race, is shown in the table on page 58. It will be seen that the number of new attendances (of all ages) during the year (3,940) amounted to 46 per cent. of the number of registered births. For Europeans the figure (1,039) was 35 per cent. of the number of births and for non-Europeans (2,901) 52 per cent.

PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

A pre-natal clinic was held throughout the year at four of the Welfare Centres, one by the Lady Medical Officer and the other three by part-time obstetric specialists. These clinics were held weekly at Woodstock and Maitland, twice a month at Keerom Street, and once a month at Athlone.

Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these centres, and are suitably treated with a view to ensuring as far as possible a normal delivery in regard both to the mother and infant. The mothers are guided in arranging for the approaching confinement, and are suitably instructed as to the care of the expected baby. Anti-venereal treatment is provided at certain of these clinics, especially for the prevention and cure of congenital syphilis.

The number of new cases and total attendances at the pre-natal clinics at each Centre during the year under review, classified for race, is shown in the table on page 58.

PROVISION OF DINNERS.

Free dinners for nursing and expectant mothers in indigent circumstances have been continued through the year at the Centres at Keerom Street, Woodstock, Maitland and Claremont, and were started at Retreat on the 23rd April, 1928. The number of dinners provided at each Centre, classified by race, is shown in the table on page 58.

DAY NURSERY.

The Day Nursery, formerly conducted at 118-122 Aspeling Street, Capetown, having been found to be fulfilling no useful purpose, was closed at the end of

December, 1927. The attendances during the six months, 1st July to 31st December, 1927, were as follows:—

MONTH.	ATTENDANCES.			AMOUNT PAID.
	Paying @ 4d. per diem.	Free.	Total.	
July	93	—	93	£ s. d. 1 11 0
August	121	—	121	2 0 4
September	105	—	105	1 15 0
October	88	—	88	1 9 4
November	130	—	130	2 3 4
December	82	—	82	1 7 4
TOTAL	619	—	619	£10 6 4

SCHOOL CLINIC.

The origin of the clinic was the offer which Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt made in February, 1927, to conduct weekly sessions without fee as an experiment. When this offer was submitted to the Council it was pointed out that the Provincial Administration undertook the medical inspection of children in public schools, though they had not organised any system of treatment of the defects found, and that the working out of a permanent system of such treatment would involve co-operation with the Provincial Education Department. Dr. Leipoldt's offer, however, afforded the opportunity for an informal experiment, and on the 4th April, 1927, the City Council approved of the Health Committee's proposal to allow the Claremont Centre to be used for a weekly school clinic, the medical work being done voluntarily and without remuneration, but the services of the health visiting staff and materials such as dressings and medicines being provided by the Corporation. It was placed on record at the time that it was hoped that the experience and information that would be gained by the experiment would be of use in shaping future policy in regard to school clinics.

The first session took place on the 14th July, 1927, and it has since, with a few exceptions, been held every Thursday morning. Dr. D. Dowie Dunn and Dr. Adele Impey have been associated with Dr. Leipoldt, and two of the three doctors have usually been present at each weekly session. Two of the Council's health visitors have also attended each clinic and one voluntary helper. Mrs. L. S. Blatchford, one of the Council's Health Visitors, has, under the medical officers, had charge of administrative arrangements in connection with the clinics. Cases needing home supervision have been visited by the health visitors of the areas where the children live.

At first only European children were dealt with at the clinic, but representations were afterwards made on behalf of children attending the Coloured schools, and special arrangements were made whereby in the early part of the morning non-European children were seen at the clinic and Europeans at a later hour in the forenoon. This has caused some congestion and has not proved altogether satisfactory.

From the 14th July, 1927, to the 6th December, 1928, there were held 72 sessions of the School Clinic. The total number of attendances during that time was 2,869 (Europeans 1,841, non-Europeans 1,028), an average of 39·8 per session. The number of individual cases treated was 1,091 (Europeans 739, non-Europeans 352), the average number of attendances made by each child being 2·6. These figures do not include attendances at the School Clinic for Schick testing or immunization against diphtheria.

The classes of cases that have been dealt with at the clinic have been chiefly the following:—

- (a) Children with defects that have been found by the School Medical Officers but not dealt with.
- (b) Children considered by the school principals to be in urgent need of medical examination, at schools where there would not be a visit from the School Medical Officer in the near future.
- (c) Children at schools, such as Mission Schools, where the School Medical Officers do not visit.

The children are all sent on the responsibility of the school principals, and printed cards have been supplied to the principals through the Cape School Board for the introduction of cases.

Every child has been examined at the clinic by a medical officer who decides what is to be done in the case. The cases then fall into two categories, viz., (1) those where the treatment is actually given at the school clinic or in the patient's home under supervision from the clinic, and (2) those where the patient is referred to some other institution for specialist examination and treatment, such as extraction of teeth, operation for tonsils and adenoids, and prescription of spectacles; or to the appropriate family doctor. The former category has reference chiefly to what are known as "minor ailments." With regard to the latter category in nearly all cases an actual appointment has been made for the patient's attendance at the institution to which he is referred, and where necessary particulars of the case sent to the doctor there. A point has been made of getting the parents to attend the clinic with the children in as many cases as possible, and to be present and be interviewed by the doctor when the children are examined. Care has also been taken to prevent the clinic being used by people able to pay ordinary doctors' and specialists' fees.

It will be seen therefore that the school clinic has been used largely as a "clearing house" for obtaining for school children the kind of medical attention that they need, and in this respect it fulfils a most important function. Some such corollary to school medical inspection is necessary if the full benefit of such inspection is to be obtained. Further, the clinic itself has provided treatment for "minor ailments" in which reference to a specialist institution is not necessary.

The following is an analysis of the action taken in respect of the 1,091 individual cases treated up to the 6th December, 1928:—

	European.	Non-European.	Total.
Referred to Clinic for Mental Hygiene	15	2	17
Referred for attention to the eyes	62	40	102
Referred for attention to throat, nose or ear ..	142	50	192
Referred for dental attention	316	119	435
Referred to other institutions (hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.), or private doctors ..	63	10	73
Cases with minor ailments and other conditions treated at the school clinic without reference elsewhere	141	131	272
	739	352	1,091

A word of explanation is required in connection with this table. It refers to individuals, and a case is recorded only in one category even if it has been referred to more than one institution, e.g., for eyes and for throat, or for throat and for teeth. In addition to the 435 cases stated as referred for dental attention, a considerable number of the 192 cases referred for throat treatment and of the 102 for eye treatment were also sent on for dental attention. Similarly, in addition to the 192 cases referred for throat treatment, some of the 102 cases referred for eye treatment were also sent on for attention to the throat. The figures do not bring out such duplication of work. Again, children who received actual treatment at the School Clinic included not only the 272 who are shown in the table (and were not referred for treatment elsewhere), but also a considerable proportion of the rest of the 1,091 children.

Eye Treatment.—The majority of the eye cases were dealt with at the Wynberg and Woodstock Hospitals (Dr. Sichel), a few being sent elsewhere.

Throat, Nose and Ear.—The majority of these cases were dealt with at the Woodstock Hospital (Dr. Smuts), a few being sent elsewhere.

Dental Work.—Until it was closed in September, 1928, the European children needing dental treatment were mostly sent to the voluntary dental clinic run by the Capetown Society for the Protection of Child Life, Buitenkant Street. The closing of this clinic has made a great difference to the position. The non-European children, and, since the closure of the dental clinic, the European children have

chiefly been dealt with by private dentists who have done the work gratuitously, or for small fees for necessitous cases referred to them by the School Clinic.

It may be added that a number of cases from the Clinic have been referred to the district nurses for attention. This is not shown in the figures set out above.

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Sanitary Inspectors. Messrs. G. F. Groom, B. W. Russell, and M. F. Simmons were transferred from the service of the Wynberg municipality to that of Capetown on 5th September, 1927.

Mr. G. F. Groom left the service on 31st December, 1927.

Mr. C. V. de Villiers was transferred from another department of the Corporation and appointed as sanitary inspector on 7th March, 1928.

Messrs. P. J. S. Smit and C. Morgan, previously learner and temporary assistant sanitary inspectors were added to the staff of sanitary inspectors on 1st January, 1928.

Messrs. F. Cerff and J. J. Cochran, Sanitary Inspectors, were promoted on 1st March, 1928, to the position of Assistants to the Chief Sanitary Inspector with an advance in grade.

Health Visitors. Mrs. L. H. Stade was appointed as health visitor on 4th January, 1928.

Miss R. P. C. O'Neil was appointed as health visitor on 16th January, 1928, and left the service on the 29th February, 1928.

Miss E. G. A. van der Merwe was appointed as health visitor on 20th February, 1928.

Two other health visitors (Miss A. Stott and Miss F. E. Burton) were appointed in a temporary capacity on 21st February, 1928.

City Hospital, Portswood Road. Miss M. M. Blair, Matron, retired on pension on 30th June, 1928. Miss Blair had been in the service of the Corporation at the City Hospital since 6th February, 1902, for a time as Assistant Matron, and held with distinction the position of Matron from September, 1923. There were many expressions of appreciation of Miss Blair's work, both from the members of the Health Committee and the staff of the Health Department and the Hospital. Miss Blair was succeeded as Matron after the end of the year under review by Miss E. Everatt, Matron of the Isolation Hospital, Rotherham, England.

Miss G. Griffiths, Assistant Matron, left the service on 1st October, 1927, and was succeeded on the same date by Miss M. Davies who was promoted to the position.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

The staff of sanitary inspectors was increased by three during 1927-28, by reason of the absorption of the Wynberg municipality and the transfer of the three sanitary inspectors in the service of that municipality. At 30th June, 1928, it was as follows:—

- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 Assistants to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- 1 Relief Sanitary Inspector.
- 17 District Sanitary Inspectors.
- 3 Learner or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
- 4 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting food premises.
- 2 Sanitary Inspectors for the special duty of inspecting dairy stables.
- 1 Sanitary Inspector for the special duty of inspecting factories and workshops.
- 2 Rodent Inspectors (Sanitary Inspectors with the special duty of dealing with rats and other rodents).

All the abovementioned inspectors, with the exception of one sanitary inspector and certain of the learner sanitary inspectors, hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.

The municipality is divided for sanitary inspection into 18 districts as follows :—

- District A, Ward 1 (Sea Point).
- District B, Ward 2 (Harbour).
- District C, Ward 3 (West Central) and part of Ward 4 (Kloof).
- District D, Ward 5 (Park) and part of Ward 4.
- District E, Part of Ward 6 (East Central).
- District F, Part of Ward 6.
- District G, Ward 7 (Castle).
- District H, Part of Ward 8 (Woodstock).
- District I, Parts of Ward 8 and Ward 9 (Salt River).
- District J, Part of Ward 9.
- District K, Ward 10 (Mowbray).
- District L, Ward 11 (Maitland).
- District M, Ward 12 (Rondebosch).
- District N, Ward 13 (Claremont).
- District O, Ward 14 (Kalk Bay).
- District P, Part of Ward 15 (Wynberg).
- District Q, Part of Ward 15.
- District R, Part of Ward 15.

Each of the 17 district sanitary inspectors is in charge of one of the above districts, and one of the districts (Ward 15) is worked by a learner inspector under the supervision of one of the Assistants to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The other two learner inspectors assist the district inspectors in districts M and N respectively.

The four inspectors for food premises inspect butchers' shops, fish shops, bakers' shops, retail milk shops, ice-cream shops, dealers' and general dealers' shops where foodstuffs are sold, hawkers' premises, and tea shops, cafes, restaurants, and eating houses.

In addition to the foregoing inspectorial staff there is a staff of ratcatchers which, with the one man taken over from the Wynberg municipality consisted on the 30th June, 1928, of eleven men and five youths; two labourers who assist the sanitary inspectors in drain testing; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences or " chalets " who are referred to on page 80.

A meat inspector who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the municipality and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Meat and Food Inspectors, is also attached to the Department.

In addition to the staff set out above there are two removal inspectors, two chauffeurs, and one labourer, whose duty it is to remove cases of infectious disease to hospital and carry out the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and one engineer and two labourers in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page 26.

There are also three chauffeurs for the departmental cars.

The inspections made by the male sanitary inspectors (other than the meat inspector and rodent inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections made :

Public markets	..	..	..	..	..	1,024
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	3,985
Dealers' and General Dealers' (food)	..	..	..	..	..	9,648
Dealers' and General Dealers' (no food)	..	..	..	..	..	2,697
Fish and poultry shops	..	..	..	..	..	810
Bakers' shops (without bakehouses)	..	..	..	..	..	320
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	..	810
Milk shops (purveyors of milk)	..	..	..	..	..	1,095
Ice-cream purveyors and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	569
Tea shops	..	..	..	..	..	1,727
Cafés	..	..	..	..	..	643
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	711
Eating houses	..	..	..	..	..	346
Residential hotels and boarding houses	..	..	..	..	..	795
Aerated water manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	151
Other places where food is manufactured	..	..	..	..	..	452
Hawkers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	2,328
Butchers' carts	..	..	..	..	..	638
Milk delivery carts	..	..	..	..	..	4,369
Fish carts	..	..	..	..	..	1,147
Bakers' carts	..	..	..	..	..	147
Ice-cream carts	..	..	..	..	..	175
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	416
Side-shows	..	..	..	..	..	54
Theatres and bioscopes	..	..	..	..	..	294
Billiard saloons	..	..	..	..	..	81
Common lodging houses	..	..	..	..	..	17
Tenement houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,933
Other house inspections	..	..	..	..	..	59,642
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	1,345
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	302
Mattress makers and upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	161
Other factories and workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	2,177
Courts, lanes and alleys	..	..	..	..	..	8,987
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	334
Horse stables	..	..	..	..	..	11,381
Dairy stables	..	..	..	..	..	5,641
Cattle dealers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	137
Visits made in connection with infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	2,210
Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	1,211
Inspections of standing water, etc., <i>re</i> mosquitoes	..	..	..	..	..	1,021
Inspections of sites or premises <i>re</i> deposit of plans	..	..	..	..	..	182
Chalets	..	..	..	..	..	6,174
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	..	443
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	..	744

The notices served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below:—

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	3,759
Written request notices	..	..	..	..	..	95
Formal written notices	..	..	..	..	..	5,380
Total proceedings begun						9,234

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice .. 593

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	3,759
Request notices	..	..	..	..	..	111
Formal notices	..	..	..	..	..	6,068
Final notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,293
Total						11,231

The items dealt with in the cases in which proceedings were begun by notice are as follows:—

Drainage and Water Supply.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
Drains, Defective (re Rats)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
„ Defective	36	18	19	31	15	47	51	22	68	16	5	—	17	9	5	359
„ Choked	83	13	8	9	9	35	10	54	18	18	22	11	22	39	22	373
„ Provide	1	3	1	5	1	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	8	4	8	41
Inspection Chambers and Covers, Defective	10	2	1	3	2	3	2	5	4	3	2	—	3	1	1	42
„ Provide	5	4	10	14	3	21	15	32	12	4	6	5	6	8	3	148
Traps—Drainage, Defective	42	1	5	2	4	14	3	6	2	7	2	—	—	3	9	100
„ Choked	19	13	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	4	—	49
„ Provide	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	20
Soil and Vent Pipes, Defective	8	1	4	2	1	8	3	3	4	3	3	—	—	—	1	41
„ Provide	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
„ Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Inlets to Drain, Defective	12	1	1	2	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	31
„ Provide	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
„ Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Water Closets and Privies, Defective	—	—	1	2	—	16	5	—	3	—	1	7	3	2	37	77
„ Cleanse	6	27	4	4	2	10	6	2	—	7	4	7	5	5	17	106
„ Provide	5	2	2	3	2	3	1	4	1	2	10	72	36	10	14	167
Urinals, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	6
„ Cleanse	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	13
„ Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slop-Closets, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„ Cleanse	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
„ Provide	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Water Closet Pans, Defective	8	4	—	1	—	9	3	5	2	8	—	—	2	—	2	44
„ Cleanse	6	3	3	2	—	13	2	3	—	1	—	—	2	2	16	53
„ Provide	7	10	1	3	1	39	8	12	16	4	5	1	3	2	7	119
Closet Seats, Provide or Repair	14	12	3	4	3	21	21	12	17	2	8	6	4	2	—	129
„ Cleanse	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Closet Floors, Defective	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	16
„ Cleanse	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
„ Provide or Pave	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	3	16
Closet Pails, Provide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	13	148	53	4	—	223
Flushing Cisterns and Pipes, Defective	106	21	—	8	9	116	35	37	14	27	12	27	24	27	26	489
„ Provide	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Sinks or Washhand Basins, Defective	5	1	—	—	2	8	7	24	16	7	2	—	1	1	2	76
„ Cleanse	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
„ Provide	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	4	14
Baths, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ Cleanse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sink or Bath Wastes, Defective	27	3	2	1	3	37	15	37	15	14	6	—	3	6	22	191
„ Choked	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
„ Provide	1	2	6	4	2	4	—	2	1	1	4	1	—	1	7	36
Washing Areas, Defective	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	22	9	10	5	6	10	2	6	76
„ Provide	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	30	22	9	8	1	6	5	6	91
Open Channels, Defective	17	—	—	2	—	2	1	9	6	8	6	10	—	—	—	61
„ Provide	1	—	2	12	10	12	—	104	96	3	21	2	12	5	2	282
Catchpits, Defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Empty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ Provide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
„ Remove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply, Provide	1	2	—	1	—	4	11	—	10	1	11	20	27	—	5	93
„ Inadequate	4	—	2	5	1	7	9	3	16	4	5	7	7	—	8	78
Water Tanks and Covers, Defective	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
„ Cleanse	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
„ Provide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Remove	6	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	18
Water Pipes and Fittings, Defective or	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Choked	21	12	3	1	2	2	8	16	13	4	18	2	11	1	2	116
„ Provide	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Stereus Removals, Provide	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	13	165	15	3	—	206
„ Provide Extra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Items	474	170	90	131	77	478	225	464	375	178	203	596	303	154	256	4,084

Domestic Dwellings.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.
1 Rat Proofing, Provide	12	5	8	6	8	16	22	14	4	2	8	2	4	4	4
2 Rats, Destroy	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	5
2. „ Remedy Against (other than rat proofing)	9	2	21	9	27	43	10	6	13	9	13	18	16	14	16
4. Roofs, Defective	16	28	6	23	19	145	85	128	34	34	43	57	90	11	38
5. Roofs, Guttering & Downpipes, Defective ..	5	13	5	7	5	41	16	51	12	31	13	51	52	3	41
6. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	1
7. Balconies and Stoops, Defective	6	4	3	1	1	4	5	19	2	2	1	6	-	-	5
8. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Walls, Defective	38	45	35	16	24	177	78	154	61	49	40	80	44	4	73
10. „ Damp	2	1	-	-	2	6	-	14	13	1	1	3	10	-	9
11. „ Cleanse	3	11	7	9	1	50	4	70	13	8	11	-	1	4	4
12. „ Colourwash	11	24	6	6	-	39	4	132	3	4	22	-	6	4	14
13. Floors, Defective	27	24	24	16	15	170	71	115	88	20	52	85	97	11	96
14. „ Cleanse	-	-	4	3	-	7	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
15. „ Provide	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	3	1	4	2
16. Doors, Defective	17	5	17	7	7	74	33	77	28	10	24	25	23	2	26
17. „ Provide	-	1	3	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
18. Doorway, to be bricked up	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
19. Windows, Defective	9	5	15	6	7	129	44	96	47	11	55	44	70	3	33
20. „ Provide	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	2	-	-	8	3	2	2	12
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective	1	1	4	1	8	11	3	8	5	13	11	6	1	2	14
22. „ „ Provide	5	2	3	-	8	8	4	16	4	1	10	11	1	4	14
23. Rooms, Cleanse or Disinfect	13	26	11	7	3	23	11	8	5	6	5	5	55	3	45
24. „ Not to be used as living	1	-	-	1	-	17	3	7	2	3	11	9	23	3	13
25. Overcrowding, to abate	2	6	7	3	1	37	3	5	2	1	3	6	11	1	8
26. Yard, Cleanse	36	57	15	2	5	40	4	16	4	29	5	4	86	46	80
27. Yard Paving, Defective	69	44	21	10	21	203	56	130	82	43	25	10	28	5	22
28. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	11	1	1	2	-	13	3	5
29. Refuse, Remove	54	90	14	38	17	106	24	51	11	35	29	22	74	30	111
30. Shed or outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
31. „ „ Cleanse	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	5	8
32. „ „ Remove	-	2	-	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	7	27	6	7	44
33. Receptacles (Refuse), Defective	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
34. „ „ Provide	3	6	3	4	5	1	-	1	-	3	1	13	5	6	219
35. „ „ Improper position	8	32	3	1	3	2	3	11	-	9	4	1	1	4	1
36. Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	2	1	2	3	-	12	1	4	8	-	21	10	8	4	9
37. Stairs and Steps, Defective	5	5	3	1	-	14	2	5	-	-	2	13	-	-	5
38. „ „ Cleanse	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Animals, Kept in dirty state	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
41. „ „ A Nuisance	8	-	1	2	-	9	-	1	4	2	18	2	14	5	3
42. Poultry, A nuisance	11	19	5	6	6	70	4	7	2	9	2	5	10	9	80
43. Poultry Houses, Cleanse	18	2	3	4	-	1	-	3	1	10	2	2	6	14	15
44. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
45. „ „ Remove	2	3	-	1	1	6	-	3	1	2	2	13	-	5	154
46. Fly nuisance, Abate	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
47. Mosquito Nuisance, Abate	20	4	-	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	5	-	2	-	1
Total Items	422	483	258	202	199	1494	497	1178	460	353	467	543	765	242	124

Shops, Factories and Business Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	1	3	5	1	5	8	11	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	6	48
2. Rats, Destroy	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
3. „ Remedy against (other than Rat proofing)	2	4	12	2	5	11	17	11	5	2	-	5	4	1	6	87
4. Roofs, Defective	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	10
5. „ Guttering and Downpipes, Defective	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
6. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Balconies and Stoeeps, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
9. Walls, Defective	1	2	10	6	3	17	19	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	6	78
10. „ To Tile	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	20
11. „ Cleanse	1	1	3	6	2	20	21	4	2	3	-	-	-	4	2	69
12. „ Colourwash	1	-	3	5	1	19	19	5	2	4	-	-	2	4	4	69
13. Floors, Defective	3	3	7	2	4	10	15	3	3	1	1	2	2	-	6	62
14. „ Cleanse	1	3	3	5	1	14	10	1	8	8	2	1	-	-	-	57
15. „ Provide or Pave	-	-	4	1	1	6	14	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	4	38
16. Doors, Defective	-	2	7	1	3	7	5	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	37
17. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Doorways, to be bricked up	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	2	17
19. Windows, Defective	-	1	5	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	15
20. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
22. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	11
23. Rooms, Cleanse	2	14	3	3	-	18	24	8	9	4	1	3	6	3	24	122
24. „ not to be used as living	8	1	2	1	-	5	5	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	2	41
25. Overcrowding, to abate	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Yard, Cleanse	5	4	4	4	-	8	7	1	-	4	1	-	5	1	9	53
27. Yard Paving, Defective	1	-	5	1	-	7	7	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	29
28. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	8
29. Refuse, Remove	12	30	14	13	3	28	15	10	4	7	5	5	5	5	18	174
30. Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. „ „ Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
32. „ „ Remove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
33. Refuse Receptacles, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
34. „ „ Provide	1	5	3	3	5	2	1	5	1	1	-	2	1	3	12	45
35. „ „ Improper Position	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
36. Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
37. Stairs and Steps, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
38. „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Fittings, Defective	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
41. „ Cleanse	-	3	2	1	-	13	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	28
42. Utensils, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
43. „ Cleanse	2	1	-	1	-	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	15
44. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
45. Clothing, Provide	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
46. „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
47. Flies and Dirt, protect food against	9	17	22	23	15	46	80	4	1	1	-	3	-	14	5	240
48. Food, Stored improperly	-	1	5	1	1	8	9	3	13	3	3	7	4	3	7	68
49. „ Refrain from handling while ill or suffering with sores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Wrapping Meat in Newspaper, to refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Fish Curing, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
52. Premises, Refrain from using	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Total Items	57	105	125	85	57	282	305	71	66	62	24	38	43	46	160	1,526

Stable Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape- town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
2. Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
3. „ Remedy against (other than rat proof- ing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
4. Roofs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. Guttering and Downpipes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Stable Premises, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
8. „ „ „ Cleanse	2	2	-	-	-	3	5	9	-	9	3	1	40	1	19	94
9. Walls, Defective	1	1	2	-	1	7	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	1	3	25
10. „ to be made higher	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
11. „ Cleanse	-	4	13	14	-	9	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	49
12. „ Colourwash	1	6	12	20	-	9	8	1	3	9	8	-	32	-	6	115
13. Floors, Defective	3	2	-	-	-	12	2	-	3	5	3	3	6	1	3	43
14. „ Cleanse	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	11
15. „ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	9
16. Lighting, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
17. Ventilation, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4
18. Manure Receptacle, Detective	2	-	1	-	-	10	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	21
19. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	16	2	15	42
20. „ „ „ Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6
21. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
22. Manure, Remove	56	13	8	21	3	44	31	22	3	51	26	47	100	9	29	463
23. Premises, not to be used as stables	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	3	5	11	9	16	5	68	129
24. „ not to be used for human habitation	2	-	2	1	-	8	5	7	1	-	5	2	7	1	4	45
25. Glanders, etc., Cleanse and Disinfect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26. Yard, Cleanse	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	3	-	6	2	-	9	1	7	37
27. Yard Paving, Defective	-	-	1	-	1	11	1	-	-	2	2	3	4	1	-	26
28. „ „ „ Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	12
29. Refuse, Remove	1	1	1	-	-	7	2	2	1	4	7	1	6	1	6	40
30. Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
32. „ „ „ Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	9
33. Kraal, Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	1	11
34. „ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
35. „ Refrain from using	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
36. Water Troughs, Defective or provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
38. Milk Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
39. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	5
40. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
41. „ „ „ Fly Proof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	8
42. Milk Utensils, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
43. „ „ „ Cleanse	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	8
44. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45. Aprons and Overalls, Provide	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	9
46. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Flies and Dirt, Protect against	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
48. Boiler Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
51. Boiler, Instal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
52. Milk, Refrain from selling	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
53. Persons ill or suffering with sores, to refrain from taking part in business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Pig Styes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	6
56. „ „ „ Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
57. „ „ „ Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11	4	-	-	33
58. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Items	73	31	46	59	9	133	64	73	20	101	123	94	265	40	193	1,324

General.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
1. Rats, Remedy against	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	12
2. Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. „ „ Fill in	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
4. Lanes, Cleanse	9	63	13	19	5	18	3	16	3	16	4	2	6	10	-	187
5. „ Pave	5	6	6	31	13	46	9	178	136	1	10	-	6	-	1	448
6. Wells, Protect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5
7. „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8. „ Fill in	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	7	4	-	1	19
9. Obstructions, Remove	2	17	2	2	1	5	-	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	55
10. Unauthorized structures, Remove	2	6	-	-	-	13	1	1	4	2	18	17	14	6	40	124
11. Chimneys, Defective	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	-	4	3	3	3	-	1	26
12. „ Provide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
13. Smoke Nuisance, to abate	4	4	3	4	3	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	33
14. Offensive Smells, to abate	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	16
15. Dirty Water, throwing out wrongfully	48	38	1	5	3	2	3	6	5	19	12	1	25	10	17	195
16. Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17. Burning Refuse, a nuisance	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
18. Refuse, Throwing out into public places	3	17	2	4	3	25	1	16	-	7	3	15	5	4	6	111
19. Dead Animals, Remove	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	8
20. Pigs, Refrain from keeping	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	12	9	7	6	75
21. Goats, Refrain from keeping	3	2	-	1	-	18	1	2	-	3	8	9	2	-	4	53
22. Cows, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	4	4	-	4	21
23. Horses or Donkeys, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	3	29
24. Poultry, Refrain from keeping	4	25	4	7	9	35	3	19	17	6	8	9	8	25	36	215
25. Licences, Refrain from trading without	1	-	2	-	1	5	-	1	2	-	6	1	2	2	11	34
26. Waste Water Nuisance, To abate	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	12
27. Storing Material, A nuisance	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
28. Fences and Gates, Repair	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	3	2	2	8	2	2	12	40
29. Vacant Ground, Cleanse	6	1	1	3	2	6	1	4	-	11	4	6	5	16	18	84
30. Noxious Matters, A nuisance, Refrain from causing	5	7	4	14	1	1	-	3	-	8	6	90	19	1	5	164
31. Washing of Clothes, A nuisance	6	13	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	1	32
32. Slaughtering of Animals, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total Items	110	221	44	97	49	197	29	272	177	95	146	195	129	98	177	2,036

In addition to the service of these notices other defects were dealt with by the inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer or other departments of the Corporation as follows:—

Stopped drains	1,239
Defective water fittings	994
Unauthorised structures	148
Undrained premises	44
Structural defects to premises	78
Other defects	458

HEALTH VISITORS.

On 30th June, 1928, in addition to the Chief Sanitary Inspectress, there were 21 health visitors in the Department and one Social Welfare Investigator. The work done by the health visitors is set out in Section IV of this report (page 54). There were also employed an attendant at the Cleansing Station, three caretakers of maternity and child welfare centres and domestic staff.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the Chief Clerk, one senior clerk, thirteen clerks, seven junior clerks and one messenger, all males, in addition to 5 lady clerks, of whom two are employed in connection with the work of the health visitors, and one at the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

SALE OF MILK AND ICE CREAM.

Applications for annual licences made by cowkeepers, purveyors of milk and ice-cream vendors have been dealt with as follows during the year under review:—

	Cow-keepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Vendors of Ice Cream.
Applications for licences received	173	109	197
Licences issued	155*	81†	150‡
Applications cancelled	6	10	10
Licences refused	2	5	24
Applications in abeyance	8	16	15
Applications received but premises untraceable	1	—	—
Applications made in error (licences not necessary)	2	—	—
Applicant unknown at address given	—	—	1

* Including 1 licence issued in respect of application made prior to 1st July, 1927.

† Including 3 licences issued in respect of applications made prior to 1st July, 1927.

‡ Including 3 licences issued in respect of applications made prior to 1st July, 1927.

On 30th August, 1927, a special committee was appointed by the Council “to consider the desirability, and to suggest ways and means, of removing all existing dairy premises and cattle kraals to, and to prevent the erection of new dairy premises and cattle kraals in any but, duly appointed areas.”

In connection with the work of this committee an enquiry into the premises of registered cowkeepers in the municipality was made during the year under review, and the following table compiled:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PREMISES OF REGISTERED COWKEEPERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOVINES IN THEM AND THE NUMBER OF COWS IN MILK.

Ward.	Dairies.	Bovines.	Cows in Milk.
1	4	36	32
2	4	290	268
3	1	23	18
4	7	182	110
5	1	12	11
6	3	106	81
7	—	—	—
8	5	72	61
9	5	116	103
10	6	142	104
11	35	1,243	999
12	24	560	386
13	18	469	312
15	25	308	201
14	7	104	82
Totals	145	3,663	2,768*

* This figure of 2,768 cows in milk may be compared with that of 2,982 (see page 71) obtained from the written questionnaires filled up by cowkeepers. The discrepancy is partly due to the cancellation of the registration of certain cowkeepers after the questionnaires were returned; and to such factors as variation in number from time to time, and the uncertainty whether individual cows almost dry are to be included with those in milk.

The districts where most cows (in milk) were kept by registered cowkeepers were Brooklyn (736), Claremont and Lansdowne Road District (469), Green Point Common (268), Maitland (205) (or 263 with Kensington Estate), and Black River (203). The greatest number of registered cowkeepers were in Brooklyn (20), Claremont and Lansdowne Road District (18), Maitland and Kensington Estate (15), Wynberg proper (9), Newlands (7), Black River (6), and Plumstead (6).

An investigation was made as to the quantity of milk consumed in Capetown, the quantity produced by dairy herds in the municipality, and the quantity imported from outside of the municipality. The information was got by means

of a written questionnaire submitted to every cowkeeper and milkseller supplying milk in Capetown. The results were as follows:—

<i>Daily quantity of milk sold in Capetown:</i>	Imperial Galls.
Produced from herds in Capetown	6,339 $\frac{1}{4}$
Produced from herds outside of Capetown	5,222 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total production	11,561 $\frac{3}{4}$
Used by dairymen for making cream, butter, cheese, etc.	907 $\frac{1}{4}$
Daily quantity of milk sold by retail in Capetown	10,654 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Average daily production of milk per cow in milk in dairy herds in Capetown:</i>	
Total milk produced	6,339 $\frac{1}{4}$
Number of cows in milk	2,982*
Average daily production per cow in milk	2.1

<i>Comparison between quantity of milk sold by retail by the cowkeepers who produce it and by milksellers who buy their milk, respectively:</i>	
Daily quantity of milk sold by retail in Capetown by the cowkeepers who produce it:	
Produced from herds in Capetown	4,695
Produced from herds outside of Capetown	758 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total	5,453 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daily quantity of milk sold by retail in Capetown by milksellers who buy their milk	5,201
Population of Capetown (31st December, 1927) ...	248,758
Average consumption of purchased milk (other than as cream, butter, cheese, etc.) per head of population	0.043

The above figures must be taken as approximate only, the amount of milk produced by any one cowkeeper varying according to the number of cows he is keeping and according to season, and the daily sale of milk by a milkseller also varying to some extent, especially in places where the population fluctuates according to the season.

It will be seen that of the total 11,561 imperial gallons of milk sold or used daily in Capetown 55 per cent. was produced from herds within the municipality, and 45 per cent. was produced outside. Of the 10,654 gallons sold daily by retail, 51 per cent. was sold by retail by the cowkeepers who produced it and 49 per cent. by retailers who bought their milk.

Besides the registered cowkeepers a certain number of private persons keep one or more cows for the supply of milk to their families. These were also investigated during the enquiry, and the following table compiled:—

COWKEEPERS, OTHER THAN “ REGISTERED COWKEEPERS ” AND CATTLE DEALERS.

Ward.	No. of persons.	No. of cows in milk.	No. of other bovines.
1	5	6	2
2	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
4	7	8	2
5	—	—	—
6	—	—	—
7	2	2	—
8	9	10	1
9	1	1	—
10	17	13	8
11	55	68	49
12	35	49	44
13	77	68	77
15	42	48	22
14	29	36	2
Totals	279	309	207

* See footnote on page 70.

TEA SHOPS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Regulations providing for the annual licensing of these premises and controlling their equipment and management, dated 7th February, 1924, were first brought into operation during the year ended 30th June, 1925. All applications for licences have been considered by the Trade Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The inspections of premises have been made by the Food Inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1928:—

	Restaurants	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received	101	47	194	90
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	63	23	125	63
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	37	22	65	25
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	30	17	48	19
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	1	1	4	1
6. Applications withdrawn	—	1	—	1

TRADE LICENCES.

Under the Ordinance it is laid down that no application to trade as a general dealer, dealer, baker or butcher, shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the ground of public health. All applications for such licences have been referred by the Trade Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The Council's consideration of the licences is not annual and their decisions remain in force so long as the businesses do not change hands. All new applications for licences to trade as hawkers in connection with which foodstuffs are to be stored are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report. Inspections of the premises have been made by the Food Inspectors, except in the case of dealers' and general dealers' shops where no foodstuffs are sold and the inspections have been made by the District Inspectors. The following is an analysis of the applications:—

	General Dealers.	Dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers. *
1. Applications received	1,005	271	94	6	760
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions)	536	62	20	3	180
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions)	447	202	70	3	308
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	357	126	55	2	74*
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	15	2	1	—	245
6. Applications withdrawn	7	5	3	—	27

* When referring to hawkers, item 4 to read "number under items 3 and 5 later reported suitable."

ANTI-RODENT CAMPAIGN.

The plague position in the country during the year under review has continued to call for energetic measures against rodents.

It is since October, 1923, that the present prevalence of human plague in South Africa has existed. In the year 1923-24 there were in the Union some 372 cases, chiefly in the Orange Free State, but including a few in the Transvaal and 34 in the Albert and Colesberg districts of the Cape Province. Since that year the annual number of human cases has progressively declined. In 1924-25 there were about 112 cases, in 1925-26 71 cases of which 26 were in the Cape Province and in 1926-27 75 cases of which 46 were in the Cape Province. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1928, the cases in the Union numbered 39, 34 in the Orange Free State and 5 in the Cape Province (Richmond and Hanover districts). 31 of the 39 cases were fatal. All the cases were in rural areas, and all but one of the patients were natives.

The cause of the human cases in this country is the existence of the disease in the veld rodents and other wild animals, especially the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodent has been found to exist over a vast area in the Union. Fortunately the infection has not extended to rats in towns, and in recent years no town has been involved in a serious outbreak of the disease. There have been no human or rodent cases of plague in Capetown or the neighbouring part of the country. The disquieting feature of the situation is that each year the area of plague infection has come nearer to Capetown. In 1923-24 it was still at a great distance. In 1924-25 there were human cases at De Aar, 500 miles from Capetown. In 1926-27 there was an extensive outbreak amongst rodents with human cases in an area in the Cape Province including Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia, and extending to within 200 miles of Capetown.

In the year under review (1927-28) the Union Health Department reports that the infection has spread amongst rodents from the north-western Cape districts over an area involving part of the Ceres basin. Hares, which are numerous in these parts, are regarded as playing a part in the carriage of infection. The Ceres valley is only 70 miles from Capetown, and this approach is regarded as a grave danger to the Cape Peninsula and the grain districts to the east and north of Capetown. The Piquetberg and Malmesbury districts are stated to be very badly infested with rodents, and plague if introduced there would probably spread rapidly. With a view to preventing spread over the mountain range the Union Health Department sent anti-rodent gangs to work in the mountain passes between Ceres, where infection existed, and Worcester, Tulbagh and Piquetberg, which are as yet uninfected; and the Municipal and Divisional Councils of Worcester co-operated by a campaign against veld rodents in their area.

On 13th April, 1928, a conference was convened in Capetown by the City Council of all local authorities in the Cape Peninsula and neighbouring parts of the mainland. It was presided over by His Worship the Mayor of Capetown (Councillor A. B. Reid), and was attended by the Secretary for Public Health and other officers of the Union Health Department, the Union Forest Department and the South African Railways and Harbours; and by representatives of the Municipal Councils of Caledon, Capetown, Ceres, Durbanville, Fransche Hoek, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Paarl and Somerset West, the Divisional Councils of Capetown, Paarl, Stellenbosch and Worcester, and the Village Management or Local Boards of Fish Hoek, Goodwood, Gordon's Bay, Hoetje's Bay, Milnerton, Pinelands and Wolseley.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) "That this conference notes with satisfaction that the Government is maintaining rodent-free areas at the points where plague infection is most likely to pass the natural barriers formed by the mountain ranges from the Drakenstein to the Cedarbergen and along the Olifants River, and suggests to the Government the desirability of hares being destroyed on these natural barriers."

(2) "That with a view to preventing the spread of plague infection from the country beyond the aforementioned natural barriers, the following action be taken in regard to the maintenance of rodent-free belts:—

- (a) That the Capetown City Council be requested to continue to maintain the rodent-free belt already established and extending from Table Bay at Salt River mouth to False Bay between Sandvlei and Zeekoevlei.
- (b) That the Government and the Cape Divisional Council be requested to continue to maintain the rodent-free belt already established, stretching from Table Bay to the Divisional Council boundary beyond Bellville and thence southward to False Bay, and that this belt be completed to a width of not less than three miles at all points."

(3) "That all local authorities (urban and rural) within the threatened area be strongly urged to take all precautionary measures, including the following :—

- (a) The destruction by poisoning and otherwise of veld rodents throughout their areas ;
- (b) rat-proofing of new buildings, and of existing buildings which are rat-infested or liable to become so (especially grain, forage and food stores), and the destruction of rats ;
- (c) that the public throughout the threatened areas be encouraged to kill hares by shooting or otherwise, and that placards to this effect be posted throughout the areas."

(4) "That with a view to preventing the introduction of plague infection with forage and other produce, it is desirable to institute a system of inspection of produce from plague-infected areas entering the threatened areas, both at the place of production and despatch and the place of delivery."

(5) "That the Government be asked to draft and circulate a statement of the steps that should be taken by local authorities in the event of cases or suspected cases of plague occurring."

(6) "That local authorities take all possible steps within their power for the removal of accumulations of refuse and filth, and use every endeavour to cleanse the poorer and more congested areas of conditions favourable to the breeding of rats."

In view of the part played by hares in the spread of the disease the City Council took the following action :—

- (a) An order was made forbidding hares and certain other animals or the carcasses thereof being brought into the Municipality. Notice of such order was published as follows :—

"Notice is hereby given that the City Council have made an Order in accordance with powers conferred upon them by Government Notice No. 637/1925 (published in the *Government Gazette*, April 17th, 1925), prohibiting the bringing into the Municipality of the City of Capetown, or exposing for sale therein, any of the following animals or their carcasses or parts thereof :

Spring Hare (*Pedetes caffer*).
Zulu Hare (*Lepus zuluensis*).
Ground Squirrel (*Giosciurus capensis*).
Cape Hare (*Lepus capensis*).
Rock Rabbit or Dassie (*Procavia capensis*).

Under Section 149 of the Public Health Act, any person contravening the terms of this Order is liable to a penalty not exceeding £25."

- (b) To encourage the shooting of hares the following was published by poster and handbill :—

"In view of the fact that plague-infected veld rodents have been found at Ceres, which is less than eighty miles from Capetown, it is of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to prevent the further spread of infection.

As hares are an important factor in the spread of plague, it is imperative that all possible steps be taken to destroy these animals. There are large numbers of hares on the Cape Flats ; therefore owners of property are asked to take active steps to destroy such animals by shooting or otherwise."

One rat-catcher was taken over at the time of the absorption of the old Wynberg municipality, and in June, 1928, the City Council's anti-rodent staff consisted of two rodent inspectors and a rat-catching staff of eleven men and five youths. The activities of this staff are divided between the suppression of veld rodents in the belt of country within the municipality referred to in the resolution 2 (a) above, and the campaign against rats in town. Against the veld rodents (gerbilles) reliance has been placed chiefly on the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine, which has given satisfactory results.

In town attention has been given chiefly to the rat-proofing of premises such as forage stores, food shops and other places which attract, harbour and nourish rats, and to the destruction of rats in infested premises. In the granting of trading licences for grocers' shops and the like rat-proofing measures have been insisted on. Many wooden floors in such premises have been replaced by concrete.

The work done by the anti-rodent staff during the year under review is indicated by the following figures :—

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors	8,156
Visits made to premises by rat catchers	26,835
Number of notices served: Verbal notices	242
Written notices	386
	628
Number of items on written notices <i>re</i> rat-proofing	1,404
Number of rodents caught and destroyed:	
Brown rats	7,651
Black rats	1,352
Gerbilles	816
	9,819

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of animals whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed.

The above figures do not include inspections made and notices served by the district sanitary inspectors in connection with rodents.

CAMPING.

The camping at Clifton, Camps Bay, Bakoven and Muizenberg has been kept under observation by the sanitary inspector.

During the year 1927-28, 43 applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received. Of these, 36 were approved, 6 refused and one not proceeded with.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal abattoir is in the hands of the veterinary officer. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered outside the city and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the depôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the Meat Inspector appointed for that purpose.

The following is a return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption, which was inspected at the depots appointed by the Council, and of meat brought in by rail and inspected at the premises of the consignees under agreement with the Council, during the period 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928:—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef	4,485	4,451	34	—	—
Carcases of Mutton	31,256	31,246	6	4	.01
Carcases of Goat	430	429	—	1	.23
Carcases of Veal	233	233	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork	14,542	14,456	32	54	.37
Parts of Beef	396	329	—	67	16.92
Parts of Mutton	1,818	1,809	—	9	.50
Parts of Goat	—	—	—	—	—
Parts of Veal	76	76	—	—	—
Parts of Pork	60	16	—	44	73.33
Ox Heads	4,168	4,130	—	38	.91
Ox Hearts	4,508	4,490	—	18	.40
Ox Tongues	5,042	5,008	—	34	.67
Ox Livers	4,545	4,187	—	358	7.88
Ox Lungs	2	2	—	—	—
Ox Kidneys	8,352	8,350	—	2	.02
Ox Spleens	2	2	—	—	—
Ox Skirts	2,977	2,960	—	17	.57
Ox Tails	4,190	4,190	—	—	—
Ox Tripes	2,762	2,760	—	2	.07
Ox Pannch	1	—	—	1	100.00
Sheep and Goats' Heads	27,779	27,778	—	1	.00
Sheep and Goats' Tongues	503	503	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Brains	300	300	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Kidneys	4	—	—	4	100.00
Sheep and Goats' Tripes	15,576	15,576	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Plucks..	25,612	23,235	2,211*	166	.65
Sheep and Goats' Livers ..	2,546	84	9	2,453	96.35
Sheep and Goats' Lungs ..	894	44	—	850	95.08
Sheep and Goats' Hearts ..	204	137	—	67	32.84
Sheep and Goats' Feet ..	92	92	—	—	—
Pigs' Kidneys	350	5	—	345	98.57
Pigs' Plucks	14,243	12,004	1,591*	648	4.55
Pigs' Livers	1,661	—	7	1,654	99.58
Pigs' Lungs	1,691	—	—	1,691	100.00
Pigs' Hearts	5	—	—	5	100.00
Pigs' Heads.. ..	5	—	—	5	100.00
Calves' Heads	3	2	—	1	33.33
Calves' Kidneys	1	1	—	—	—
Calves' Plucks	116	91	—	25	21.55
Fowls	12	12	—	—	—

* These items are included below in the columns concerned (Livers, Lungs, Hearts).

79³/₄ carcasses of measly beef (43,393 lbs.) and 88 carcasses of measly pork (5,849 lbs.)—slight infections—discovered on the examination of imported meat were detained and interned in cold storage at the Capetown depôts for the prescribed time.

LIST OF MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AS THE RESULT OF ORDINARY INSPECTIONS BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OR THE FOOD INSPECTORS (OTHER THAN INSPECTIONS OF IMPORTED MEAT) DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1927, TO 30TH JUNE, 1928.

								Weight.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 „
Ox Tongues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 „
Minced meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 „
Ham and bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 „
Fowls (984)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,968 „ *
Ducks (92)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276 „ *
Geese (12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 „ *
Turkeys (54)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540 „ *
Pigeons (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹ / ₂ „ *
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,083 ³ / ₄ „ *
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126 „
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,409 ¹ / ₂ „
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	989 „
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 „
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309 „
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹ / ₄ „
Tinned meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307 „
Tinned fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,464 ¹ / ₂ „
Tinned fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255 ¹ / ₂ „
Pickles and delicacies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836 „
Tinned milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,299 „
Preserved meats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208 „
Preserved fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190 „
Preserved fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 „
Fresh fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,589 „
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 „
Other foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218 „

*These weights are approximate.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

Item No.	No. of Cases.	No. of Defend-ants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
1	3	3	Keeping dwelling house premises in a dilapidated state.	2 fined and 1 sentence suspended.
2	1	1	Keeping dwelling house premises in a filthy state.	Withdrawn.
3	1	1	Failing to repair defective sink waste pipe.	Reprimanded.
4	2	2	Keeping an accumulation of filth on premises of dwelling house.	1 fined and 1 sentence suspended.
5	3	3	Depositing night soil in an improper sanitary convenience so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health.	All fined.
6	1	1	Depositing night soil on land adjoining dwelling houses so as to be a nuisance.	Fined.
7	1	1	Failing to provide a suitable w.c. or other suitable convenience.	Fined.
8	1	2	Failing to have leaky and defective w.c. drains repaired.	Both discharged.
9	1	2	Allowing premises to be reoccupied after the Corporation had condemned same as unfit for human habitation.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
10	2	2	Permitting a room to be occupied so as to be overcrowded.	1 fined and one discharged.
11	1	1	Causing a room to be occupied so as to be injurious and dangerous to health on account of insufficient light and ventilation after being called upon to abate the nuisance.	Fined.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928 (*Continued*).

Item No.	No. of Cases.	No. of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
12	1	1	Failing to provide a sound w.c. pan at premises after having been called upon to do so.	Fined.
13	1	1	Keeping sanitary conveniences so as to be a nuisance.	Fined.
14	1	1	Slaughtering calves and pigs in the Municipality without the consent of the Corporation.	Fined.
15	1	1	Using room for purposes of keeping and preparing meat for sale without giving written notice thereof to the Corporation.	Dismissed, but fined under two other counts (see Items Nos. 14 and 60).
16	1	1	Depositing meat in a room used as a sleeping or living apartment.	Dismissed, but fined under two other counts (see Items Nos. 14 and 60).
17	1	1	Allowing a room and all things belonging thereto in connection with a butcher's shop, to be kept in an unclean condition.	Dismissed, but fined under two other counts (see Items Nos. 14 and 60).
18	1	1	Failing to provide a suitable impermeable floor to a room in connection with a butcher's shop.	Dismissed, but fined under two other counts (see Items Nos. 14 and 60).
19	1	4	Using an unclean meat cart.	All discharged.
20	2	7	Subjecting meat to unnecessary handling or contact with bodies or clothing of employees.	3 fined and 4 discharged.
21	2	6	Failing to protect meat from contamination from dust, etc.	1 fined and 5 discharged.
22	1	4	Conveying meat in a vehicle not sanctioned by the Corporation.	All discharged.
23	2	7	Allowing employees, whose bodies and clothing were not clean, to handle meat.	3 fined and 4 discharged.
24	1	1	Causing to be taken to a place within the Municipality, other than a place of examination, meat before same had been passed and stamped by the Council as sound and fit for food purposes.	Fined.
25	1	1	Failing to have certain goat's flesh marked as such to identify it before selling or offering it for sale.	Fined.
26	2	3	Failing to cause every vessel, receptacle, etc., used in a butcher's business to be kept in a clean state.	2 fined and 1 discharged.
27	1	2	Allowing a butcher's shop to be kept in a dirty condition.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
28	1	2	Failing to provide a proper iron refuse receptacle with a close-fitting cover.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
29	1	2	Exposing for sale unsound and unwholesome meat.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
30	1	2	Removing and disposing of unsound meat after being prohibited from doing so.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
31	1	1	Using a shop so constructed, or kept, so as to render foodstuffs prepared, deposited or exposed for sale therein likely to become contaminated and dangerous for human consumption.	Fined.
32	1	1	Allowing shop to be in an unclean condition and not free from dust, dirt, etc.	Fined.
33	1	1	Allowing a vessel, receptacle or appliance, used for foodstuffs, to be in an unclean condition.	Fined.
34	1	1	Allowing articles of food of such a nature as to be liable to contamination to be exposed thereto by not having such articles of food properly protected by boxes or other coverings.	Fined.
35	1	2	Failing to keep a shop and all things belonging thereto in a clean condition and free from dust, etc.	Both discharged.
36	1	1	Selling, preparing, keeping or exposing food for sale in a shop, room or other place likely to render the food contaminated or unwholesome for human consumption.	Fined.
37	1	1	Storing pineapples, intended for sale, in a bedroom.	Fined.
38	1	2	Keeping fish for sale in premises so constructed, or situated, as to be liable to render the fish contaminated or injurious for human consumption.	Both fined.
39	1	2	Depositing foodstuffs in a room, i.e., a fowl house, so constructed or kept as to render same contaminated for human consumption.	Both discharged.
40	1	2	Failing to protect foodstuffs from flies, dust, etc.	Both discharged.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928 (*Continued*).

Item No.	No. of Cases.	No. of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
41	1	1	Failing to maintain delivery cart in a thoroughly clean condition.	Fined.
42	1	1	Failing to cause employees to wear clean clothing when distributing milk.	Fined.
43	1	1	Failing to cause milk vessels to be thoroughly clean and maintained in a clean condition.	Fined.
44	3	4	Failing to cause employees to wear suitable aprons or overalls whilst delivering milk.	1 fined, 2 discharged and 1 reprimanded.
45	4	7	Failing to take proper precaution in connection with the collecting, storage, preparation and distribution of milk and otherwise prevent the exposure of milk to infection or contamination.	4 fined and 3 discharged.
46	1	2	Conveying milk from one can to another in the open air.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
47	1	2	Failing to take precautions to prevent milk from being exposed to contamination.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
48	1	3	Failing to cause the clothing of employees engaged in milking and delivering milk to be clean and failing to cause them to wear clean and suitable overalls.	1 fined and 2 discharged.
49	1	3	Failing to cause the udders and teats of cows to be cleaned before milking.	All discharged but 1 fined under 2 other counts (see items Nos. 47 and 48.).
50	2	3	Carrying on trade as cowkeeper and purveyor of milk without being registered by the Corporation.	All discharged.
51	1	1	Failing to use milk vessels so shaped, or designed, as to admit of being easily cleaned.	Discharged.
52	1	1	Depositing or keeping milk for sale in a place where it was likely to become contaminated by impure air.	Fined.
53	1	1	Keeping milk for sale in vessels not properly covered so as to effectually prevent its contamination.	Fined.
54	1	2	Failing to cause name and address to be painted on the milk delivery cart.	Both discharged.
55	2	2	Allowing the loft over a stable to be used as a living and sleeping apartment so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health.	Both fined.
56	1	3	Failing to cause a cowstable to be thoroughly cleansed.	1 fined and 2 discharged.
57	1	1	Failing to maintain cowstable and receptacle for manure at all times in a good state of repair.	Reprimanded.
58	1	1	Failing to cleanse and limewash walls of a stable.	Fined.
59	3	4	Allowing manure to accumulate and become a nuisance in a stable.	2 fined and 2 discharged.
60	1	1	Keeping horses, cows and pigs in a room used for the preparation of meat for sale.	Fined.
61	7	8	Keeping animals (horses, cows, goats, pigs) in a structure, or in a yard, unsuitable for the purpose and objectionable in the neighbourhood.	4 fined, 2 reprimanded, 1 withdrawn and 1 discharged.
62	2	2	Keeping poultry in such a state as to be a nuisance and injurious to health.	Both fined.
63	1	1	Burying or causing to be buried a dead donkey so as to be come a nuisance or injurious to health.	Reprimanded.
64	1	2	Keeping fowls in a room or place used as a store for foodstuffs.	Both discharged.
65	1	1	Allowing horses to be kept in a cowstable.	Fined.
66	1	2	Keeping a dog in a butcher's shop.	1 fined and 1 discharged.
67	1	1	Keeping a cat in a butcher's shop.	Fined.
68	1	1	Carrying on trade or business of an eating house without being licensed by the Corporation.	Fined.
69	1	1	Obstructing a sanitary inspector in the execution of his duty and using abusive language.	Fined.
70	49	49	For contravening the Natives (Urban Areas) Act by harbouring natives on premises situated outside a native location.	32 fined, 12 withdrawn (8 untraceable) and 5 discharged.
71	1	1	Establishing a fish curing business without the permission of the Corporation.	Fined.
Total amount in fines . . .				£142 10s. 0d.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1928, together with the number of chalet attendants employed in connection with them :—

Chalet.						Attendants.	
						Male.	Female.
Camps Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Castle Bridge ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Castle Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Claremont ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
De Waal Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Dock Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Early Morning Market ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Fishmarket (Retail) ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Green Point Common ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Greenmarket Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Jurgen's Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Kalk Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
McGregor Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Maitland ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Mowbray ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Muizenberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Museum ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
New Fishmarket (Wholesale) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Riebeek Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
St. Andrew's Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Salt River ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Sea Point ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Searle Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Theatre ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Three Anchor Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Woodstock ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
<hr/>						<hr/>	
28 chalets ..	..	..	..	..	..	49	22
<hr/>						<hr/>	

MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

The control of the five municipal washhouses was transferred from the City Engineer's Department to the City Health Department on 1st January, 1927.

Four of the washhouses are supplied with cold water only, and the drying and bleaching are done in the open air. They have no ironing facilities. But at the washhouse at Hanover Street the washing troughs are supplied with steam, and "hydro-extractors," drying chambers, ironing machines, and electric irons are provided.

The charges made at the washhouses are as follows:—

Platteklip	3d. per day.
Mowbray	3d. ,, ,,
Claremont	3d. ,, ,,
Kalk Bay	6d. ,, ,,
Hanover Street: For two hours	3d. ,, ,,
For three hours	6d.
For four hours	9d.
For five hours	1s. 0d.
For six hours	1s. 3d.
For seven hours and over ...	1s. 6d.

The attendance and takings at the washhouses during the year ended 30th June, 1928, were as follows:—

	Attendances.	Money taken.		
		£	s.	d.
Hanover Street	17,487	446	2	9
Platteklip	12,771	159	12	9
Mowbray	4,102	51	5	6
Claremont	2,757	34	9	3
Kalk Bay	2,506	62	13	0
<hr/>		<hr/>		
Total	39,623	754	3	3
<hr/>		<hr/>		

During the year plans were prepared for new public washhouses and slipper baths at Hout Street, Capetown, which have since been opened.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the department. A Stevenson screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, wind recorder, barometer and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft., and 1 ft.) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

The result of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 119 to 123.

HOUSING.

To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling houses built, the following figures are abstracted from the City Engineer's returns:

Year.				Estimated increase in Population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	..	..	..	3,980	123
1916	..	..	..	4,110	103
1917	..	..	..	4,240	99
1918	..	..	..	4,380	69
1919	..	..	..	4,500	91
1920	..	..	..	4,680	139
1921	..	..	..	5,340	210
1922	..	..	..	4,950	308
1923	..	..	..	5,080	425
1924	..	..	..	5,220	561
1925	..	..	..	5,380	335
1926	..	..	..	5,510	444
1927	..	..	..	6,160*	648*

* Municipality including Wynberg ward.

From the 1926 census returns it appears that the average number of persons per dwelling in the City of Capetown (exclusive of Wynberg) was 6.126.* Accepting this figure it can readily be estimated how many houses are required to accommodate a given increase in population. It will be seen that for the 13 years 1915-1927 the following conditions obtained:—

Increase in population	63,530
Number of new dwellings required to house this increase ...	10,371
Number of new dwellings actually built	3,555
Shortage of dwellings for the 13 years	6,816

To bring the housing condition back to the 1915 standard not only are not less than 6,816 houses required, but also 1,006 more per annum to cope with the continued increase in population. There ought to be added to these figures a number of houses representing (a) the shortage which already existed before 1915, (b) dwelling houses lost through demolition and conversion to commercial and other purposes, and (c) the decay of houses.

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

(Prepared by Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

During the year under review the Tuberculosis Clinic was still being conducted in premises at the City Hospital which were unsuitable for the purpose, but since the end of the year satisfactory premises have been acquired and equipped at 50 Newmarket Street, Capetown.

The Medical Officer, assisted by three health visitors, attended the clinic on Thursday afternoons. Since the end of the year the number of weekly clinics has been increased to three.

The work of the Clinic, though useful, is hampered by the lack of hospital accommodation, but it is hoped that this will soon be increased, as new wards are to be built at the City Hospital.

* For the municipalities of Capetown and Wynberg taken together the figure was 6.068.

The work of the Clinic is mainly as follows:—

- (1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium.
- (2) Recommending hospital treatment for patients whose disease is in too active a condition for sanatorium treatment. In many cases, after a period of treatment in the City Hospital the disease becomes less active and the patient is sent to Nelspoort for further treatment.
- (3) Recommending the more advanced cases for admission either to the City Hospital or to Rentzkie's Farm. It is often necessary to admit cases who are dying and perhaps destitute.
- (4) Palliative treatment to those unable or unwilling to be admitted to hospital.

In addition to this, doubtful cases are investigated and, if necessary, admitted to hospital for observation.

The Clinic helps also in educating patients as to how they should conduct their lives on hygienic principles, so as to avoid infecting others.

The Medical Officer is always willing to examine contacts and suspects, but these do not usually take advantage of the opportunity, and the majority of patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in a more early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill; later, when their disease has progressed considerably they demand admission to Nelspoort, and have to be informed that they are not suitable for sanatorium treatment.

To obtain the best results from sanatorium treatment the disease should not be in too active a condition. While the disease is progressive the patient should be kept at rest in bed, and when the disease becomes quiescent sanatorium treatment is indicated. In other words, the sanatorium is to be regarded in the light of a convalescent home, and this is the principle on which the Clinic is conducted. Where possible patients are admitted to hospital for rest treatment and in some cases patients are advised to rest at home under the supervision of the health visitors.

The three health visitors render invaluable assistance to the Medical Officer by marshalling facts concerning patients whom they visit in their homes, and by rounding up notified patients and persuading them to apply for treatment.

During the year there were 1,820 attendances at the Clinic as compared with 1,594 in the previous year. The following are the details:—

Race.	1927-1928.				1926-1927.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European	195	143	57	49	218	212	60	37
Other	740	742	168	158	496	668	122	144
Persons	935	885	225	207	714	880	182	181
Total	1,820		432		1,594		363	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1927-28:—

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	33	31
Other	20	13
Persons	53	44
Total	97	

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

(Prepared by Dr. C. Kevin O'Malley, M.C.)

The total attendances at the Venereal Disease Clinics for the year 1927-28 show a decrease on the preceding year represented by the proportion 18,397:21,023, *i.e.*, a decrease of 2,626. The attendances were almost equally divided between the two races, but while the majority of the male attendances were European the majority of female attendances were of the Coloured race.

On the other hand the new cases for the year under report exceeded those for the previous year by 326, the figures being 2,268 for the present and 1,942 for the previous year.

Of the new cases who registered during the period under review 833 were suffering from syphilis and 582 were suffering from gonorrhoea. These figures give no accurate idea of the relative frequency of these two diseases. Gonorrhoea is frequently unnoticed by females and is often treated by male sufferers themselves without recourse to medical advice. Out of a total of 582 new cases of gonorrhoea only 17 were adult females and 30 were children. It may be safely assumed that these figures by no means represent the actual proportionate frequency of this disease in the two sexes but rather support the belief that gonorrhoea in females is either entirely unnoticed or else its symptoms are regarded as a normal occurrence. Gonorrhoea in children is fairly common in Capetown. It is a distressing malady and one difficult to cure; moreover the source of infection, in the large majority of cases, cannot be traced.

If the figures relating to the attendances of new cases of syphilis at the various clinics are analysed the following facts emerge:—

- (1) More male patients present themselves in the early and more amenable stages of syphilis than is the case with females. Thus of the 557 new cases of early syphilis 489 were males and 68 were females.
- (2) On the other hand, of 165 cases of late syphilis (excluding the congenital form) 153 were females and only 12 were males.
- (3) Only 5 new cases of syphilis of the nervous system were seen at the municipal clinics. Undoubtedly numerous others were treated at the general hospitals and dispensaries in the City.
- (4) The decrease in the number of cases of congenital syphilis commented on in the report for the year 1926-27 has proved to be without special significance. In the year under review 111 new cases of congenital syphilis attended the various clinics.

From a consideration of the above facts it may be reasonably deduced that large numbers of women suffering from venereal disease in an infectious stage constitute a continual, unchecked source of venereal infection in Capetown. It is evident, further, that not until some gross superficial ulceration thrusts itself upon their notice or a series of miscarriages and infant deaths draws the attention of some medical practitioner, do women as a rule attend and request treatment for syphilis.

The increased volume of work resulting from the larger attendances at the clinics is taxing the capacity of the medical staff and personnel to deal with the number of patients attending at individual sessions. The accommodation existant at both the centres at the City Hospital and Salt River is proving inadequate and the question of their enlargement will possibly require consideration in the future.

In the annual report for the year 1926-27 mention was made of the tendency for patients to neglect continuing their course of treatment. This "tailing off" in attendance is still very marked and must remain in evidence until some scheme of following up and visiting certain picked cases is devised and put into execution. Numerous cases fail to put in an appearance after the first visit and this fact explains why so many "undiagnosed" cases appear on the table of statistics for venereal diseases.

Although the incidence of venereal disease in Capetown shows no sign of abatement it must be remembered that the work done at the various clinics is, in all probability, preventing many potential relapses to an infectious condition, besides safeguarding hundreds of cases from possible future ill effects of venereal disease.

With an extension of the facilities for free treatment by increasing the number of sessions held each week or possibly by opening a new centre in the suburbs there is every reason to believe that fresh areas of infection would be brought under control and that the beneficial effect of free treatment for venereal disease would become more evident in Capetown.

Meanwhile a considerable effort is required before this desirable result is achieved.

The following table shows the attendances for the year 1927-28 at the various venereal diseases clinics:—

Clinic.	Race.	Adults. Children.		Sex.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.												Intermediate Treatments.	Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Re-actions.	Smear Examinations.	Operations.	Routine Blood Tests of Pregnant Women.	
						Diseases from which Patients Suffered.																			
						Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Conceptional and Quiescent.	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea—Patients with both preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.	Undiagnosed.										
City Hospital, Portswood Road (Male Clinic).	Eur. Non-Eur.	— — Total ..	— —	— —	2,372 2,326 4,698	109	3	—	—	1	4	97	4	4	57	1,291	800	944	302	113	—	Positive.	Negative.		
						144	3	2	—	2	7	104	—	10	98	1,141	797	868	183	146	—				
						253	6	2	—	3	11	201	4	14	155	2,432	1,597	1,812	485	259	—				
Salt River (Male Clinic).	Eur. Non-Eur.	— — Total ..	— —	— —	4,867 2,182 7,049	126	1	—	—	1	5	201	6	5	112	3,285	1,221	1,407	483	349	—				
						110	1	2	—	2	6	111	1	2	57	580	783	809	213	35	—				
						236	2	2	—	3	11	312	7	7	169	3,865	2,004	2,216	696	384	—				
City Hospital, Portswood Road (Clinic for Adult Females and Children).	Eur. Non-Eur.	Adults .. Children .. Adults .. Children .. Total ..	Females .. Males .. Females .. Males .. Females ..	632 76 313 2,023 193 420 3,657	10	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	36	—	128	433	77	67	—	—	—			
					—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	85	2	1	—						
					—	—	—	—	8	—	14	—	—	9	—	3	50	10	131	—					
Salt River (Clinic for Adult Females and Children).	Eur. Non-Eur.	Adults .. Children .. Adults .. Children .. Total ..	Females .. Males .. Females .. Males .. Females ..	519 62 237 1,354 212 246 2,630	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	142	209	40	65	—	—	—			
					—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	36	6	—						
					—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5	—	16	37	11	95	—					
Salt River (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Eur. Non-Eur.	Adults .. Children .. Adults .. Children .. Total ..	Females .. Males .. Females .. Males .. Females ..	49 7 10 182 10 28 286	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	33	1	9	—	—	1	16			
					—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—					
					—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	—	98	8	36	—	—					
Claremont (Ante-Natal Clinic).	Eur. Non-Eur.	Adults .. Children .. Adults .. Children .. Total ..	Females .. Males .. Females .. Males .. Females ..	12 — — 57 1 7 77	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	2	—	—	1	—			
					—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
					—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	29	4	30	—	—					
Grand Total		Total	18,397	557	104	5	56	111	28	554	11	34	836	6,297	5,673	7,047	2,047	1,362	—	9	18			
					25	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	15	—	40	14	32	—	—					
					2,268	557	104	56	111	28	554	11	34	836	6,297	5,673	7,047	2,047	1,362	—					

SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(By Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

HOSPITALS.

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (J. F. Wicht, M.D., Dublin, D.P.H., Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma, Cardiff).

CITY HOSPITAL.

Matron (Miss M. Blair).

Assistant Matron (Miss M. Davis).

2 Ward Sisters.

1 Ward Sister for Venereal Disease Wards and female Clinics.

19 Staff Nurses.

Temporary nurses as required, and the requisite domestic servants and porters.
Dispenser.

Miss Blair retired from the post of Matron on June 30th, 1928, thus ending a period of 26 years on the staff of the City Hospital.

Miss E. Everatt was appointed as her successor.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Superintendent (J. Enstrom).

1 Sister in charge of Tuberculosis Wards.

2 Staff Nurses.

CITY HOSPITAL, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital comprises the Medical Superintendent's residence and administration block, observation block, three wards, four 2-ward pavilions, two wood and iron chalets and four Nissen huts for isolation cases, also a laboratory where minor bacteriological work is conducted. There are also four wards (24 beds) and a clinic for venereal disease.

At present the hospital provides accommodation for over 200 patients. The average number of patients in hospital per diem in the year under review was 151·7 as compared with 125·5 for the previous year and 107·7 in 1925-26.

In tables 1, 2 and 4 (pages 87 and 89) the patients in hospital during the year are classified as to race and sex, and also under the headings admissions, discharges, deaths, in hospital at end of previous year, and, in hospital at end of present year. They are further classified:—

In tables 1 and 2 as to disease (ultimate diagnosis).

In table 4 as to locality from which patients were removed to the hospital.

In table 3 (page 88) the cases admitted with incorrect diagnosis are classified as to original diagnosis and ultimate diagnosis.

There were 1,677 admissions during the year (812 European and 865 non-European); 10 of these were admitted twice. The admissions for the two previous years were 1,341 in 1926-27 and 1,061 in 1925-26.

74 European and 247 non-European deaths occurred during the year, including 7 European and 9 non-European deaths in the 78 European and 74 non-European cases remaining over from last year. These figures show a mortality rate of 8·4 per cent. for Europeans and 26·5 for non-Europeans.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 178 admissions for this disease (173 European and 5 non-European). There was 1 death (European).

Measles.—Forty-seven patients were admitted for Measles (37 European and 10 non-European). There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.—127 European and 61 non-European cases were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 21 deaths (11 European and 10 non-European).

Enteric Fever.—During the year 99 Europeans and 156 non-Europeans were admitted for this disease. There were 36 deaths (8 European and 28 non-European).

Cerebrospinal Fever.—Forty-six Europeans and 199 non-Europeans were admitted suffering from this disease. There were 18 European and 95 non-European deaths.

Tubercular Meningitis.—Two Europeans and 24 non-Europeans were admitted of whom the 2 Europeans and 23 of the non-Europeans died, the other non-European having been discharged. The non-European remaining over from the previous year died.

Infective Encephalitis (Encephalitis Lethargica).—There were 2 admissions (Europeans) under this heading. These 2 cases were discharged.

Erysipelas.—Eight Europeans and 22 non-Europeans were treated for Erysipelas. There were 8 deaths (2 Europeans and 6 non-Europeans).

Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia.—Thirteen Europeans and 11 non-Europeans were admitted in the former class and 26 Europeans and 55 non-Europeans in the latter class. Two Europeans and 2 non-Europeans of the former and 2 Europeans and 16 non-Europeans of the latter class died.

Pneumonia (other forms).—Six Europeans and 12 non-Europeans were admitted during the year; 2 Europeans and 3 non-Europeans died.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The admissions for this disease were 71 Europeans and 83 non-Europeans. There were 15 European and 34 non-European deaths.

Puerperal Fever.—Seventeen Europeans and 36 non-Europeans were admitted, of whom 3 Europeans and 10 non-Europeans died.

Other Diseases.—Other diseases treated during the year will be found fully enumerated in Table No. 2.

One infant (European male) was born in the hospital, the mother being a patient therein (see Table No. 2).

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1927 TO JUNE 30TH, 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND DISEASE.

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1927.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment, June 30th, 1928.				Total Ad- mitted. Per- sons.	Day Units.					
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.			Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
<i>Cole Diseases.</i>	9	7	4	13	52	47	73	83	56	42	59	73	2	6	14	14	3	6	4	9	255	1,688	1,421	1,879	2,869	7,857	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	8	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	35	-	-	-	35	
Scarlet Fever	3	5	-	1	76	97	3	2	63	77	3	3	-	1	-	-	16	24	-	-	178	2,682	3,288	133	74	6,177	
Typhoid Fever	4	9	2	6	56	71	29	32	47	69	24	31	5	6	6	4	8	5	1	3	188	1,618	2,309	852	839	5,618	
Bacterial Erythema	-	-	-	-	6	7	9	2	6	5	7	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	74	47	93	24	238	
Scarlet Typhoid	1	1	-	1	14	12	36	19	13	13	25	14	2	-	10	6	-	1	-	-	81	181	132	454	312	1,079	
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	6	-	8	4	6	-	4	4	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	18	80	-	74	93	247	
Foral Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	6	2	9	13	6	2	6	14	2	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	30	158	16	238	203	615	
Erysipelas	2	-	1	4	6	-	9	13	6	2	6	14	2	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	3	50	18	-	21	89	
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	-	23	
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Spinal Fever	1	-	5	3	26	117	82	15	12	60	46	11	7	57	38	1	1	5	1	1	245	593	410	2,680	1,853	5,536	
Mononuclear Tuberculosis	13	6	13	13	43	28	52	31	27	19	33	25	10	5	25	9	19	10	7	10	154	5,597	2,923	4,116	4,117	16,753	
Nodular Meningitis	-	-	1	-	2	-	13	11	-	-	-	1	2	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	26	21	-	80	68	169	
General Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	27	104	131	
Nodular Hip	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	366	417	-	783	
Nodular Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	121	-	121	
Septic Fever	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	36	-	13	-	24	-	3	-	10	-	1	-	3	53	-	249	-	622	871	
<i>Cases (excluded from above).</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	53	-	-	-	53	
Erysipelas and Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	40	15	-	-	55	
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	
Scarlet Fever and Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bacterial Erythema	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	7	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	12	
Drug Rash	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	35	35	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	15	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	113	113	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
<i>Cole Diseases.</i>	1	2	2	-	34	13	36	38	31	15	33	33	-	-	3	2	4	-	2	3	121	864	389	981	1,091	3,325	
Chills	-	1	-	3	26	18	13	22	24	14	12	23	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	79	442	666	266	803	2,177		
Gonorrhea	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	172	-	1	-	-	173	
Other Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Cole Diseases (excluded from above).</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	95	30	19	67	211	
Syphilis and Gonorrhea	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	2	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	975	873	590	535	2,973	
<i>Cole Diseases (see Table No. 2).</i>	2	1	-	-	60	52	44	34	56	52	35	31	5	-	7	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	43	35	29	45	425	387	448	417	368	337	304	329	44	30	146	101	56	55	27	32	1,677	15,469	13,182	13,028	13,849	55,528	

E—Europeans. O—Others or Non-Europeans.

TABLE 2.—OTHER ADMISSIONS (SEE OTHER DISEASES, TABLE No. 1). MOSTLY CASES ADMITTED WRONGLY DIAGNOSED AS CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1927.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment, June 30th, 1928.				Total Ad- mit- ted. Per- sons.	Day Units.					
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.			Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Enteric Fever Contact	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2				
Malaria	2	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	39	-	14	-	53				
Measles	-	1	-	15	22	2	8	15	22	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	324	362	30	127	843				
Pertussis	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	101	3	-	116				
Diphtheria Carrier	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	14				
Mumps	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	25	-	-	25				
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	79	-	-	79				
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	44	12	-	56				
Rubella	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	14	-	13	32				
Syphilis Contact	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	13				
Non-Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	72	-	15	57	144				
Septicaemia	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	45	-	1	74	120				
Cancer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	-	17				
Meningitis (Simple)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	4				
Psychosis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	-	13				
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4				
Dacryocystitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	5				
Septic Endocarditis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2				
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	12	27	8	53				
Broncho-Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	26	-	122	37	185				
Emphysema	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	18				
Tonsillitis	-	-	-	6	9	2	4	6	9	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	75	146	37	52	310				
Quinsy	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	31	-	41				
Peritonsillar Abscess	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	9				
Septic Pharyngitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2				
Gastric Ulcer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	34	-	-	34				
Enteritis	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	8	7	-	63	14	84				
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1				
Pyelitis	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	36	-	-	60				
Mastitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	16				
Abortion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	5				
Sub-involution of Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1				
Abcess in Buttock	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	18				
Pustular Dermatitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-	-	24				
Impetigo	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	-	23				
Myalgia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	13				
Drug Eruption	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6				
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	-	-	-	5	2	3	1	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	70	61	38	11	180				
Meningismus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	10	-	10				
Dentition	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3				
No Apparent Disease	-	-	-	8	1	6	4	8	1	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	60	4	69	48	181				
Observation	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	7	22	-	29				
Born in the Hospital	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1				
Dual Case (excluded from above). ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	124	-	-	-	124				
Bronchitis and Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Totals	2	1	-	-	60	52	44	34	56	52	35	31	5	-	7	3	1	1	1	2	-	190	975	873	590	535	2,973

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1ST, 1927, TO JUNE 30TH, 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment July 1st, 1927.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment June 30th, 1928.				Total Ad- mit- ted.
	Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Per- sons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1 (Sea Point) ..	2	—	—	1	28	25	5	14	22	21	3	12	1	2	2	2	7	2	—	1	72
2 (Harbour) ..	4	1	—	2	23	18	15	18	22	16	9	12	2	—	6	7	3	3	—	1	74
3 (West Central) ..	—	—	2	2	8	10	23	15	6	10	20	14	—	—	4	2	2	—	1	1	56
4 (Kloof) ..	2	4	—	3	23	26	14	19	18	27	8	18	4	—	5	4	3	3	1	—	82
5 (Park) ..	4	2	—	—	35	33	8	14	30	29	5	12	3	—	3	—	6	6	—	2	90
6 (East Central) ..	3	3	6	5	32	27	70	61	23	24	51	51	4	2	25	9	8	4	—	6	190
7 (Castle) ..	4	2	6	1	10	15	52	51	8	13	36	31	3	1	16	17	3	3	6	4	128
8 (Woodstock) ..	7	7	1	7	44	48	20	25	43	40	13	24	2	7	6	6	6	8	2	2	137
9 (Salt River) ..	8	7	3	3	41	36	19	10	37	33	12	10	9	7	9	3	3	3	1	—	106
10 (Mowbray) ..	—	4	1	—	29	40	13	7	26	35	7	4	—	—	5	2	3	9	2	1	89
11 (Maitland) ..	1	—	1	1	13	10	29	28	10	9	17	22	—	1	11	4	4	—	2	3	80
12 (Rondebosch) ..	1	2	2	5	5	11	31	19	4	12	22	15	1	1	10	6	1	—	1	3	66
13 (Claremont) ..	1	1	2	7	28	27	19	21	26	21	13	18	1	4	6	6	2	3	2	4	95
14 (Kalk Bay) ..	1	—	—	1	7	8	6	10	8	6	4	9	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	31
15 (Wynberg) ..	1 ^a	—	1 ^a	—	30	26	36	39	25	18	24	29	3	2	9	7	3	6	4	3	131
Not Allocated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	9
From Ships ..	3	—	—	—	35	1	6	—	37	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	42
From Outside the Muni- cipality ..	1	2	4	7	34	26	67	55	23	22	46	44	11	3	22	17	1	3	3	1	182
Langa Location ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
N'dabeni Location ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	6	—	—	1	—	16
Totals ..	43	35	29	45	425	387	448	417	368	337	304	329	44	30	146	101	56	55	27	32	1,677

^a. These 2 cases, remaining over in the hospital at the end of the previous year, were cases from the Wynberg ward, which area was not then included in the Municipality of Capetown. In last year's report they were therefore shown amongst the cases: "From Outside the Municipality."

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm in the Maitland ward about six miles from the centre of the City, and has 42 beds. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and until the end of 1927 there was no resident staff except the caretaker, with labourers.

The hospital has accommodation available should an epidemic of any infectious disease assume large proportions, and serves as an overflow when the City Hospital wards are unable to take in cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition, the Union Government own buildings containing 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable epidemic diseases on board.

With a view to increasing the accommodation available for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis the Union Health Department has agreed to one of the quarantine buildings being converted temporarily into wards for such cases. The necessary alterations were made and accommodation provided for 30 non-European patients, male and female. The wards were put in charge of a sister with two nurses (later increased to three) and domestic staff. The wards were opened on 20th January, 1928. In the following statement the cases treated in this ward are included with those in the old Corporation hospital of 42 beds.

Fifty-nine cases were admitted during the past year; 4 European males, one European female, 35 non-European males and 19 non-European females. Eight non-European males and 5 non-European females died, and 2 Europeans (one male and one female) and 29 non-Europeans (16 males and 13 females) remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

The following table gives the enumeration of the cases, classified as to race and sex, and also under the headings: admissions, discharges, deaths, in hospital at end of previous year, and in hospital at end of present year. They are further classified as to disease (ultimate diagnosis) in the first section, and as to the

wards, etc., to which they belonged in the second section. No cases were admitted during the year from ships calling at the Port of Capetown.

Classified as to Disease. (Ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1927.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under treatment, June 30th, 1928				Total ad- mit- ted. Per- sons.	Day Units.				Total per- sons.
	Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.		Eur.		Non-E.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	-	32	18	2	-	8	1	-	-	8	4	-	-	16	13	52	16	-	2,217	1,351	3,584
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	10
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3
Septic Adenitis ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	11
Chronic ulceration ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4
Carrier of cerebrospinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	-	24
Chickenpox	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	17	11	-	-	28
Total	-	-	-	-	4	1	35	19	3	-	11	1	-	-	8	5	1	1	16	13	59	44	11	2,254	1,355	3,664

Classified as to the wards of the City, etc., to which they belonged.	Under Treatment, July 1st, 1927.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under Treatment. June 30th, 1928		Total Ad- mit- ted.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Per- sons.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
1. Sea Point.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Harbour	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	3	1	-	8
3. West Central ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
4. Kloof	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
5. Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. East Central ..	-	-	1	-	5	1	1	-	2	-	2	7
7. Castle	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
8. Woodstock ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9. Salt River ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3
10. Mowbray ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11. Maitland ..	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
12. Rondebosch ..	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
13. Claremont ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
14. Kalk Bay ..	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
15. Wynberg ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Not allocated ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
From outside the Muni- cipality ..	-	-	1	-	9	6	1	-	2	1	2	16
Total ..	-	-	4	1	35	19	3	-	8	5	1	59

E = Europeans. O = Others or Non-Europeans.

The following three cases, included in the above figures, were admitted wrongly diagnosed:—

- 1. A European male admitted as a suspected case of bubonic plague, proved to be a case of septic adenitis.
- 2. A non-European male admitted as a suspected case of chicken pox, proved to be a case of syphilis.
- 3. A non-European female admitted as a case of tuberculosis, proved to have chronic ulceration of leg.

The following four cases were transferred to the City Hospital, Portswood Road, during the year:—

- 1. A European male case of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 2. The non-European male case of syphilis who was admitted as a suspected case of chickenpox.
- 3. and 4. Two of the non-European male cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, one of whom having been found to also have a venereal disease.

TABLES.

TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-PERIODS, AND WARDS OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards.

(52 weeks ended 29th June, 1958.)

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTAL		
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards		M.	F.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																
1 (a) Fever, Typhoid ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	6	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	4
1 (b) Fever, Paratyphoid..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Fever, Typhus ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Fever, Relapsing ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Fever, Malta ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 (a) Fever, Malaria ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
5 (b) Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 Smallpox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Measles ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1		
8 Scarlet Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
9 Whooping Cough ..	{E. O.	4	8	2	2	4	-	10	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10		
10 Diphtheria and Croup	{E. O.	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7		
11 (a) Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	11	3	1	8	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	-	1	5	5	
11 (b) Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	5	5	
12 Miliary Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Mumps ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
14 Asiatic Cholera ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Cholera Nostras ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 (a) Dysentery, Amoebic	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
16 (b) Dysentery, Bacillary	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
16 (c) Dysentery, Other causes ..	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2		
17 (a) Plague, Bubonic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (b) Plague, Pneumonic..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (c) Plague, Septicaemic	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17 (d) Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18 Yellow Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19 Spirochaetosis Ictero- Haemorrhagica ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Leprosy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 Erysipelas (non- puerperal) ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
22 Acute Poliomyelitis	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
23 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
24 Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	50	
25 (a) Chicken Pox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					Persons.
ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																					
Typhoid ..	{	E.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	10
		O.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	12	25	
Paratyphoid..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhus ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Relapsing ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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Malta ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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Malaria ..	{	E.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Malarial Cachexia ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Box ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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		O.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	12		
Fever ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ing Cough ..	{	E.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	11	10	21	
		O.	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	4	3	1	6	3	-	3	1	6	6	7	4	5	3	1	3	3	4	-	36	38	74	
eria and Croup	{	E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10		
		O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	8	4	12		
za (with Pul. p. specified) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	5	10		
		O.	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	4	4	3	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	31	12	43		
za (without Comp. specified)	{	E.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	5	10		
		O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	2	9			
Fever ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
.. ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cholera ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
a Nostras ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																TOTALS.			Persons.	Outward transfers (not included in foregoing columns).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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CAUSE OF DEATH		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.	
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			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	5 1	- -	6 2	- -	3 -	- -	3 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	19 4	19 4
48	Cancer, Skin ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	
49	Cancer, Other or un- specified Organs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	- -	6 2	2 1	10 1	2 1	3 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	22 6	4 3	26 9	
50	Other Tumours (non- malignant) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	2 3	
51	Rheumatic Fever ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	- 2	1 3	- 3	1 4	- -	1 3	1 -	1 2	- -	1 -	2 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 8	8 11	12 19
52	Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	1 2	4 3	
53	Scurvy ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
54	Pellagra ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
55	Beri-Beri ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
56	Rickets ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
57	Diabetes ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 1	1 -	- -	3 5	6 2	3 3	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	9 2	12 7	21 9	
58 (a)	Pernicious Anaemia	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	4 -	1 1	5 -	
58 (b)	Other Anaemias and Chlorosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	2 -
59	Diseases of the Pitui- tary Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	
60 (a)	Exophthalmic Goitre	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	
60 (b)	Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
61	Disease of the Para- thyroid Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
62	Disease of the Thymus Gland ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
63	Disease of the Adre- nals (Addison's Disease) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -	
64	Disease of the Spleen (not including due to Malaria, Anthrax, Tuberculosis or Cancer) ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
65 (a)	Leucaemia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	1 1	1 4
65 (b)	Lymphadenoma : Hodgkin's Disease	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -
66	Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic, excluding Alcoholic Cirrhosis of Liver) ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	3 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 -	- -	6 -
67	Chronic Poisoning, Mineral Substances	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
68	Chronic Poisoning, Organic Substances	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
69	Other General Diseases ..	{E. O.	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 1	2 3
Totals for II.		{E. O.	- 3	- 1	- 1	- -	2 1	- 5	2 1	- -	1 2	2 3	3 3	2 3	4 4	3 2	4 4	7 8	11 16	19 7	16 17	29 13	25 13	25 11	19 5	7 1	13 5	- -	94 53	98 70	192 123	
III. DISEASES OF THE NER- VOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																																
70	Encephalitis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 2	2 2
71	Simple Meningitis ..	{E. O.	1 3	- 3	- -	- -	1 4	2 3	1 7	1 2	- -	1 -	- -	1 2	- -	1 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 9	2 8	8 17

DISEASES NOT CLASSIFIED.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Resi- dential Ad- dresses Un- ascertained.		TOTALS.			
		Race.		Sea Point 1		Har- bour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Wood- stock 8		Salt River 9		Mow- bray 10		Mait- land 11		Ronde- bosch 12		Clare- mont 13		Kalk Bay 14						Wyn- berg 15	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.
CASES NOT CLASSIFIED.																																					
Tuberculosis ..		{E.	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	19	19	
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..		{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	4	12		
..		{O.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19		
..		{E.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4		
..		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3		
..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
..		{E.	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	-																			

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																																TOTALS.	
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																				
72	Locomotor Ataxia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1				
73	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2					
74 a)	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	10	3	4	5	5	6	1	-	22	19					
74 (b)	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4					
75 (a)	Hemiplegia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	2					
75 (b)	Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2					
76	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-					
77	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2					
78	Epilepsy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1					
79	Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
80	Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	4	3	-	-	1	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4					
81	Chorea ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
82	Neuritis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
83	Softening of the Brain	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	4				
85	Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
86	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-				
Totals for III.			{E. O.	5	4	-	-	1	2	6	6	2	-	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	3	6	5	14	8	10	8	7	8	2	-	58	45			
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																				
87	Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1					
88	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3					
89	Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	6	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	17	1					
90	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	1	3	3	6	6	7	21	5	25	22	30	27	15	14	4	5	107	9					
91 (a)	Aneurism ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1					
91 (b)	Arterial Sclerosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	8	6	20	14	10	9	2	2	41	3					
91 (c)	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
92	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1					
93	Diseases of the Veins ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
94	Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
95	Haemorrhage (un-qualified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
96	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1					
Totals for IV.			{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	4	3	7	9	9	29	8	41	30	56	43	28	25	6	7	178	13					

DISEASE.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Persons.
THE NERVOUS AND SENSE ORGANS.																																					
Ataxia ..	{E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Diseases of the Cord ..	{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	6		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
Haemorrhage (Cerebral) ..	{E.	1	2	2	2	-	7	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	22	18	40		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	3	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	2	-	1	1	1	5	-	1	14	25	39	
Thrombosis of Blood Vessels ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Paralysis of Face ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5			
	{O.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4			
Paralysis of Limbs (no cause known) ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
	{O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Paralysis of Speech ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2				
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	7			
Diseases of Mental Organs ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Paralysis of Bladder ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4			
Diseases (non-infectious) ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Diseases (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	2	3	1	7	-	4	4	8		
	{O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	9	3	2	2	3	2	3	7	-	25	21	46		
Paralysis of Limbs ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Paralysis of the Brain ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4		
Diseases of the Eye ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Diseases of the Ear and Nose ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3		
Paralysis of the Lower Limbs ..	{E.	6	4	2	3	-	1	8	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	5	3	2	4	3	1	3	5	3	2	1	3	2	7	3	3	56	41	97	
	{O.	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	3	-	-	11	6	4	10	4	5	1	5	1	-	4	4	13	8	6	4	3	4	9	16	4	1	66	70	136	
THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																					
Diseases of the Heart ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4		
	{O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4		
Endocarditis ..	{E.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7		
	{O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	12		
Myocarditis ..	{E.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	4	1	-	17	3	20		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E.	14	11	4	2	2	-	10	8	4	7	5	1	3	4	11	6	8	11	8	12	7	5	2	6	10	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	104	91	195	
	{O.	2	1	3	4	6	4	7	17	1	2	15	17	12	18	2	9	3	5	1	2	5	7	8	9	11	13	2	2	15	6	1	94	116	210		
Arteriosclerosis ..	{E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
	{O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4		
Sclerosis of the Arteries ..	{E.	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	5	5	3	2	1																

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.		
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards		Persons.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																																	
97	Disease of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2		
98	Disease of the Larynx	{E. O.	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- 2			
99 (a)	Bronchitis, Acute ..	{E. O.	5 57	5 55	1 25	1 27	1 12	7 15	6 94	97	1 1	6 -	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		
99 (b)	Bronchitis, Chronic ..	{E. O.	1 -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	1 1	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 -	- -	1 2	1 1	- 2	3 2	- 2	2 2	3 2	3 2	- -	- -	- 11	8 12	3 23			
99 (c)	Bronchitis, Undefined (under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	1 18	1 24	2 5	- 10	- 3	- 2	3 26	36	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	1 26	4 36			
99 (d)	Bronchitis, Undefined (5 years and over)	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	2 5	4 2			
100	Broncho-Pneumonia	{E. O.	17 99	9 93	5 42	1 33	4 23	2 34	26 55	12 160	- 2	- 4	1 1	1 3	1 1	- -	- -	2 2	- 2	3 2	- 2	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 2	- -	- -	- 1	33 171	16 173	49 344		
101 (a)	Pneumonia, Lobar ..	{E. O.	- 5	1 1	- -	1 1	- 5	3 3	5 10	5 -	- 3	- 1	- 1	1 9	2 8	2 25	4 6	2 16	8 9	5 21	3 4	2 12	2 5	2 4	1 2	1 2	1 2	24 100	13 43	37 143			
101 (b)	Pneumonia, Other and undefined ..	{E. O.	- 2	- 3	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- 5	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 3	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 4	- 1	2 1	1 1	3 -	2 -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	6 12	4 10	10 22			
102	Pleurisy ..	{E. O.	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 5	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	- 3	1 1	2 3	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	4 13	- 3	4 16			
103	Pulmonary Conges- tion ..	{E. O.	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	3 1	- 3	3 4			
104	Gangrene of the Lungs ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
105	Asthma ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 8	1 4	2 12			
106	Pulmonary Emphysema ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
107 (a)	Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -			
107 (b)	Diseases of the Mediastinum ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
107 (c)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 1			
107 (d)	Miners' Phthisis (Silicosis) without Tuberculosis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -			
Totals for V. ..		{E. O.	24 174	16 179	8 75	3 73	5 46	5 59	37 295	24 311	- 3	- 13	- 2	1 3	2 17	- 11	2 33	- 10	4 27	2 12	14 37	1 10	14 17	6 13	12 12	7 8	7 9	8 5	2 1	4 2	94 453	53 398	147 851
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																																	
108	Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	{E. O.	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 1	- -	- 3	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	- 3	6 -		
109	Diseases of the Phar- ynx and Tonsils	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	3 1			
110	Diseases of the .. Oesophagus ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
111 (a)	Ulcer of the Stomach	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	3 3	- 3	3 6			
111 (b)	Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	1 -	3 1			
112	Other Diseases of the Stomach(excluding Cancer) ..	{E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2 2	3 3		
113	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (under 2 yrs.)	{E. O.	17 151	10 140	4 56	12 36	- -	21 207	22 176	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 207	22 176	43 383		
114	Diarrhoea and En- teritis (2 yrs. & over)	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	2 11	2 15	2 11	2 15	1 2	1 2	- -	1 1	1 1	1 3	2 2	3 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	2 2	4 1	1 1	1 1	2 -	- -	1 24	11 26	7 50			
115	Ankylostomiasis ..	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (a)	Intestinal Parasites : Intestinal Cestodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (b)	Intestinal Trematodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
116 (c)	Intestinal Nematodes	{E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2		

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.		Persons.	Outward transfers included in foregoing columns.			
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85				8 and upwards		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (cont.).																																	
Intestinal Parasites (cont.).																																	
116 (d) Intestinal Coccidia	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116 (e) Intestinal Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
116 (f) Intestinal, Other Parasites	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	
117 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	
118 (a) Hernia	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	5	-	-	
118 (b) Intestinal Obstruction	{ E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	5	8	-	-		
119 Other Diseases of the Intestines	{ E. O.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-		
120 Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
121 Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
122 (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-		
122 (b) Cirrhosis (not returned as Alcoholic)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	7	1	8	2	-		
123 Biliary Calculi	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-		
124 Other Diseases of the Liver	{ E. O.	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	5	8	1	-		
125 Diseases of the Pancreas	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		
126 Peritonitis of un-stated origin	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	6	-		
127 Other Diseases of the Digestive System (excluding Cancer and Tuberculosis)	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for VI.	{ E. O.	17 155	10 144	4 58	12 38	2 14	2 18	23 227	24 200	3 4	2 2	1 1	- 1	2 2	4 3	2 10	- 6	5 9	- 5	5 8	2 6	13 5	7 3	7 1	7 3	2 -	4 -	1 -	1 1	64 267	51 230	115 497	12 4
VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																																	
128 Nephritis, Acute	{ E. O.	-	1	2	6	4	3	2	10	8	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	17	3	4	-		
129 Nephritis, Chronic	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	13	5	9	7	3	7	8	4	1	1	40	27	67	
130 Chyluria	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
131 Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	{ E. O.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	-		
132 Calculi of the Urinary Passages	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-		
133 (a) Diseases of the Bladder—Bilharziasis	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
133 (b) Other Diseases of the Bladder	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-		
134 (a) Stricture of the Urethra	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
134 (b) Other Diseases of the Urethra	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
135 Disease of the Prostate	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-		
136 Non-Venercal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
137 Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
138 Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	{ E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS.			
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards		Persons. Outward Transfers (excluding column 3)			
			M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.
XI. MALFORMATIONS.																																		
159	Congenital Malfor- mations	{ E. O.	3 10	1 2	1 2	- -	1 -	- -	5 12	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 12	1 2	6 14	2 -	
XII. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																																		
160	Congenital Debility Icterus and Scleren ..	{ E. O.	2 30	2 19	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	2 31	2 20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 31	2 20	4 51	- -	
161 (a)	Premature Birth ..	{ E. O.	26 58	16 38	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 58	16 38	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26 58	16 38	42 96	- 2	
161 (b)	Injury at Birth ..	{ E. O.	4 5	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 5	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 5	1 2	5 7	- -	
162	Other Diseases pecu- liar to Early Infancy	{ E. O.	4 20	5 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 20	5 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 20	5 13	9 33	1 -	
163	Lack of Care ..	{ E. O.	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 2	- -	
Totals for XII. ..		{ E. O.	36 114	25 73	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	36 115	25 74	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36 115	25 74	61 189	- 3	
XIII. OLD AGE.																																		
164	Senility	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
XIV. EXTERNAL CAUSES.																																		
165-174	Suicide	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 1	5 1	1 1	4 1	1 1	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 4	5 1	20 5	4 -
175	Poisoning by Food	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -
176	Venomous Bites & stings	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
177	Other Acute Acci- dental Poisonings	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
178	Conflagration ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
179	Burns (Conflagra- tion excepted) ..	{ E. O.	1 1	- -	3 1	- 3	- 1	2 2	4 3	- 5	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3	3 6	7 9	- 3
180	Accidental Mechani- cal Suffocation	{ E. O.	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 2	1 -
181	Accidental Absorp- tion of Deleterio- us Gases ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -
182	Accidental Drown- ing	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 2	2 1	9 3	2 1
183-191	Accidental Injuries	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	2 1	2 -	2 1	2 -	1 3	1 3	1 1	- -	6 7	2 1	6 6	- -	4 4	- -	2 7	- -	2 4	1 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	- -	2 -	- -	- -	27 35	6 5	33 40	2 16
192	Starvation ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
193	Excessive Cold ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
194	Effects of Heat ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -
195	Lightning ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
196	Electricity (Light- ning excepted) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
197-200	Homicide ..	{ E. O.	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 2	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 4	- 3	3 7	- -
201	Fractures (cause not specified) ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	1 1	- -
202-203	Other Violence ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Totals for XIV.		{ E. O.	2 1	- 3	3 1	- 3	2 2	2 3	7 4	2 9	3 3	1 1	- 1	9 12	5 4	7 8	3 -	9 7	1 -	9 8	1 1	7 5	2 -	6 2	- 1	- 1	1 1	- -	- -	60 51	17 19	77 70	9 22	
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																		
204	Sudden Death ..	{ E. O.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -
205	Cause of Death un- stated or ill- defined*	{ E. O.	- 4	- 5	- 2	1 1	- 1	1 7	- 6	1 -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- -	3 3	4 4	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 17	10 10	27 27	- -
Totals for XV.		{ E. O.	- 5	- 5	- 2	1 1	- 1	1 8	- 6	1 -	- 2	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- -	- 3	4 4	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 18	- 10	1 28	1 -

* In addition to the figures against this cause of death there is the death of a newly-born female of unknown race.—See footnote to Summary on page 92.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.				
		Race.		Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14							Wynberg 15	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.		
DEFORMATIONS.																																						
Malformations ..	{	E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	6	
		O.	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	14		
CAUSES OF EARLY DEATH.																																						
Perinatal Debility, Scour and Sclerema ..	{	E.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	5	4	1	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	4
		O.	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	20	51	
Immature Birth ..	{	E.	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	10	7	1	3	2	6	-	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	10	6	-	26	16	42	
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	8	-	7	3	6	1	3	2	1	3	2	8	3	4	1	3	6	2	1	10	6	-	58	38	96	
Death at Birth ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	1	5	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7		
Perinatal Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	20	13	33	
		O.	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	4	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	
Lack of Care ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for XII. ..	{	E.	3	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	15	1	5	4	10	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	1	-	1	36	25	61
		O.	1	-	3	-	2	-	7	3	2	-	14	17	15	11	10	1	6	3	1	4	15	9	11	6	9	8	4	2	14	9	1	1	115	74	189	
DEATHS IN OLD AGE																																						
Mortality ..	{	E.	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	2	-	3	1	1	3	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	4	-	12	17	29	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	14	12	26
FATAL CAUSES.																																						
Homicide ..	{	E.	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	5	20	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5		
Poisoning by Food	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
venomous Bites & Stings ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Acute Accidental Poisonings	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Conflagration ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burns (Conflagration excepted) ..	{	E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	7	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9		
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Accidental Drowning ..	{	E.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	7	2	9		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3			
Accidental Injuries	{	E.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	5	1	2	5	1	2	6	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	6	-	6	-	27	6	33		
		O.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	2	2	1	1	5	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	6	35	5	40			
Starvation ..	{	E.	-</																																			

Table B.
RETURN of Births and Still-Births for the year 1927-1928 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Municipal Wards.
(52 Weeks ended June 29th, 1928.)

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS						STILL-BIRTHS.				TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.					
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Total.			EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.		Legit.	Illegit.			
1. Sea Point	98	105	1	3	59	108	207	11	17	7	4	18	21	39	207	39	246	4	..	..	6	10												
2. Harbour ..	41	38	3	1	44	39	83	53	43	31	28	84	71	155	83	155	238	4	1	9	5	19														
3. Central (West)	18	17	1	..	19	17	36	101	97	24	21	125	118	243	36	243	279	1	..	6	12	19														
4. Kloof ..	65	70	7	8	72	78	150	129	109	44	34	173	143	316	150	316	466	2	..	12	10	24														
5. Park ..	67	67	1	2	68	69	137	17	27	16	12	33	39	72	137	72	209	3	..	4	..	7														
6. Central (East)	84	69	4	3	88	72	160	343	326	106	93	449	419	868	160	868	1028	8	..	40	22	70														
7. Castle ..	52	24	4	3	56	27	83	286	255	70	57	356	312	668	83	668	751	2	..	37	15	54														
8. Woodstock	199	169	14	9	213	178	391	129	103	32	40	161	143	304	391	304	695	11	2	17	13	43														
9. Salt River	173	183	9	12	182	195	377	139	113	36	38	175	151	326	377	326	703	7	3	10	9	29														
10. Mowbray ..	109	104	9	12	118	116	234	57	63	18	15	75	78	153	234	153	387	7	..	8	4	19														
11. Maitland ..	77	83	6	4	83	87	170	163	142	57	74	220	216	436	170	436	606	9	..	13	4	26														
12. Rondebosch	64	60	4	2	68	62	130	234	221	48	57	282	278	560	130	560	690	6	..	24	10	40														
13. Claremont	123	104	2	5	125	109	234	188	198	47	44	235	242	477	234	477	711	7	..	15	6	28														
14. Kalk Bay ..	44	49	2	4	46	53	99	78	72	33	30	111	102	213	99	213	312	3	..	9	8	20														
15. Wynberg ..	134	146	4	6	138	152	290	290	288	72	90	362	378	740	290	740	1030	10	..	34	12	56														
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	..	1	5	..	5	1	6	..	..	9	8	9	8	17	6	17	23	..	..	..	4	4									
Total ..	1,348	1,289	76	74	1,424	1,363	2,787	2,218	2,074	650	645	2,868	2,719	5,587	2,787	5,587	8,374	84	6	238	140	468														
Excluded from above figures																																				
(1) Births in Cape- town which did not belong thereto ..	70	52	32	32	102	84	186	13	6	23	24	36	30	66	186	66	252	5	..	6	5	16														
(2) Langa Location	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	1			
(3) N'dabeni Location	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	55	17	10	78	65	143	..	143	143	..	..	5	2	7					

(Excluding Wynberg Ward and the added areas of N'dabeni and Langa).

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.			Birth Rates.			Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.			Death Rates (uncorrected).			Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.			Natural Increase Rates.			Infant Mortality.			Enteric Fever Death Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.			Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms), Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.		
	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Totals.
1913-1914*	76,940	74,560	151,500	29·39A	45·48A	37·31A	6·49A	25·75A	18·04A	13·77	28·25	20·89	12·10	27·02	19·44	15·62A	17·23A	16·42A	107·96A	250·55A	193·50A	0·21	0·30	0·25	1·03	4·85	2·91
1914-1915 ..	79,840	75,510	155,350	29·95A	47·52A	38·49A	6·90A	26·48A	18·66A	14·28	29·73	21·80	12·73	28·39	20·35	15·67A	17·79A	16·69A	100·38A	224·36A	174·92A	0·26	0·30	0·28	1·11	5·09	3·04
1915-1916 ..	82,860	76,470	159,330	27·53A	48·23A	37·47A	7·48A	25·26A	18·49A	12·81	27·58	19·91	11·25	26·00	18·33	14·72A	20·65A	17·56A	79·14A	189·29A	147·49A	0·10	0·37	0·23	0·89	4·21	2·48
1916-1917 ..	85,990	77,450	163,440	28·17A	45·85A	36·56A	6·81A	25·06A	17·67A	16·04	34·42	24·76	13·34	32·70	22·52	12·13A	11·43A	11·80A	96·16A	226·70A	173·89A	0·16	0·41	0·28	1·10	5·55	3·21
1917-1918 ..	89,240	78,440	167,680	27·61A	46·82A	36·38A	7·02A	25·35A	17·98A	13·47	30·53	21·47	11·47	27·89	19·17	14·14A	15·79A	14·91A	79·14A	200·94A	152·13A	0·13	0·40	0·26	0·87	4·50	2·57
1918-1919 ..	92,610	79,450	172,060	23·84A	41·21A	31·87A	8·38A	24·77A	18·20A	25·19†	69·97†	45·88†	22·08†	66·09†	42·42†	1·35C	28·76C	14·07C	114·58A	297·80A	224·29A	0·19	0·42	0·30	0·81	3·80	2·19
1919-1920 ..	96,110	80,450	176,560	26·12A	51·74A	37·79A	6·44A	24·75A	17·86A	12·89	28·57	20·03	11·05	26·99	18·31	13·23A	23·17A	17·76A	81·45A	183·76A	145·27A	0·22	0·52	0·36	0·83	3·77	2·17
1920-1921 ..	99,750	81,490	181,240	24·30B	45·86B	34·00B	5·07B	24·86B	17·10B	13·68	32·56	22·18	12·03	30·64	20·41	12·27B	15·22B	13·59B	101·49B	231·74B	180·76B	0·37	0·56	0·46	0·73	4·10	2·25
1921-1922 ..	103,130	83,450	186,580	23·02B	50·69B	35·41B	5·31B	25·86B	18·50B	11·93	27·15	18·75	10·68	25·90	17·49	12·34B	24·79B	17·92B	69·50B	173·29B	136·24B	0·20	0·50	0·34	0·98	3·43	2·07
1922-1923 ..	105,330	86,200	191,530	21·36B	49·44B	34·00B	5·82B	25·25B	18·54B	11·37	28·31	18·99	10·00	26·95	17·63	11·36B	22·49B	16·37B	80·44B	196·39B	156·33B	0·21	0·31	0·26	0·75	4·12	2·27
1923-1924 ..	107,580	89,030	196,610	21·39B	49·47B	34·12B	5·11B	24·21B	17·70B	11·59	30·05	19·97	10·20	28·66	18·58	11·19B	20·81B	15·54B	72·39B	187·27B	148·36B	0·11	0·22	0·16	0·73	4·47	2·42
1924-1925 ..	109,870	91,960	201,830	21·16B	51·55B	35·02B	5·84B	24·12B	18·15B	11·62	28·31	19·23	10·09	26·86	17·74	11·07B	24·69B	17·28B	71·94B	173·93B	140·43B	0·07	0·21	0·14	0·85	4·51	2·52
1925-1926 ..	112,220	94,990	207,210	20·84B	47·46B	33·05B	4·67B	24·20B	17·55B	11·46	26·31	18·28	9·61	24·94	16·66	11·23B	22·52B	16·39B	65·18B	175·49B	138·21B	0·07	0·18	0·12	0·63	3·87	2·11
1926-1927 ..	114,610	98,110	212,720	20·52B	50·29B	34·251	5·54B	23·03B	17·40B	12·05	29·70	20·19	10·37	27·96	18·48	10·15B	22·33B	15·77B	67·38B	186·59B	148·09B	0·13	0·28	0·20	0·85	4·59	2·57
1927-1928 ..	117,060	101,340	218,400	21·39B	47·96B	33·72B	5·61B	23·3·B	17·33B	12·07	29·73	20·27	10·54	27·75	18·52	10·85B	20·21B	15·20B	62·07B	186·71B	144·47B	0·08	0·23	0·15	0·86	4·48	2·54

* This period represents 296 days ; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.
† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

A. These figures are uncorrected.

B. These figures are corrected for outward transfers.

C. These figures (which are uncorrected) represent a Natural Decrease, which was due to the excessive number of deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

Table D.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers for the 52 Weeks ended 29th June, 1928, corrected to a basis of 365 days.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1926.			Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).		Death rates from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1. Sea Point ..	14,319	2,795	17,114	207	39	14.50	13.99	4	11	1.93	28.21	113	20	7.91	7.18	94	19	6.59	6.81	7	6	33.82	153.85	7	3	0.49	1.08
2. Harbour ..	4,270	4,774	9,044	83	155	19.49	32.56	4	59	4.82	38.06	63	123	14.79	25.84	20	32	4.70	6.72	5	41	60.24	264.52	5	27	1.17	5.67
3. Central (West) ..	1,849	5,035	6,884	36	243	19.52	48.39	1	45	2.78	18.52	20	153	10.85	30.47	16	190	8.67	17.92	1	50	27.78	205.76	5	21	2.71	4.18
4. Kloof ..	10,198	7,140	17,338	150	316	14.75	44.38	15	78	10.00	24.68	99	162	9.73	22.75	51	154	5.02	21.63	9	49	60.00	155.06	8	30	0.79	4.21
5. Park ..	9,667	2,052	11,719	137	72	14.21	35.18	3	28	2.19	38.89	80	36	8.30	17.59	57	36	5.91	17.59	4	10	29.20	138.89	4	6	0.41	2.93
6. Central (East) ..	7,119	16,929	24,048	160	868	22.54	51.41	7	199	4.38	22.93	69	470	9.72	27.84	91	398	12.82	23.57	6	155	37.50	178.57	7	71	0.99	4.21
7. Castle ..	2,982	13,467	16,449	83	668	27.91	49.74	7	127	8.43	19.01	48	391	16.14	29.11	35	267	11.77	20.63	6	129	72.29	193.11	2	61	0.67	4.5
8. Woodstock ..	12,193	6,412	18,605	391	304	32.16	47.54	23	72	5.88	23.68	144	169	11.84	26.43	247	135	20.32	21.11	34	59	86.96	194.08	16	26	1.32	4.07
9. Salt River ..	12,275	7,048	19,323	377	326	30.80	46.38	21	74	5.57	22.70	123	173	10.05	24.61	254	153	20.75	21.77	26	54	68.97	165.64	13	36	1.06	5.12
10. Mowbray ..	11,813	3,339	15,152	234	153	19.86	45.95	21	33	8.97	21.57	117	76	9.93	22.82	117	77	9.93	23.13	10	27	42.74	176.47	10	14	0.85	4.20
11. Maitland ..	5,691	6,832	12,523	170	436	29.95	63.99	10	131	5.88	30.04	67	253	11.81	37.13	103	183	18.14	26.86	14	74	82.35	169.72	5	37	0.88	5.43
12. Rondebosch ..	5,782	8,731	14,513	130	560	22.55	64.32	6	105	4.62	18.75	79	344	13.70	39.51	51	216	8.85	24.81	8	111	61.54	198.21	9	49	1.56	5.63
13. Claremont ..	10,487	13,165	23,652	234	477	22.37	36.33	7	91	2.99	19.08	112	280	10.71	21.33	122	197	11.66	15.00	19	94	81.20	197.06	4	49	0.38	3.73
14. Kalk Bay ..	5,485	4,122	9,607	99	213	18.10	51.82	6	63	6.06	29.58	50	107	9.14	26.03	49	206	8.96	25.79	4	42	40.40	197.18	4	17	0.73	4.14
15. Wynberg ..	11,902	13,238	25,140	290	740	24.43	56.05	10	162	3.45	21.89	122	424	10.28	32.12	168	316	14.15	23.93	13	160	44.83	216.22	7	69	0.59	5.23
Not allocated ..	—	—	—	6	17	—	—	5	17	—	—	46	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	6	—	—
A. Inward Transfers..	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
B. City of Capetown..	128,960	114,560	243,520	2,946	5,587	22.91	48.90	150	1,295	5.09	23.18	1,380	3,228	10.73	28.25	1,566	2,359	12.18	20.65	169	1,065	57.37	190.62	116	522	0.90	4.57

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.

B. Exclusive of all figures relating to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni (which are shown separately in Table J on page 118), but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and Shipping and residents enumerated on trains.

C. Exclusive of the 159 European births (inward transfers), in regard to which information as to the legitimacy is not available.

Table E.

Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year.	Birth Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Death Rates. (Uncorrected).			Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Infant Mortality Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			All Forms of Tuberculosis; Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).		
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.
Union of S.A. ..	1927	25·95 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	9·73 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	70·62 ¹	..	..	0·41 ¹	..	..
Capetown(excluding Wynberg) ..	1926-1927	20·52	50·29	34·25	5·54	23·03	17·40	12·05	29·70	20·19	10·37	27·96	18·48	67·38	186·59	148·09	0·85	4·59	2·57
Capetown(including Wynberg)* ..	1927-1928	21·67	48·90	34·48	5·38	23·18	17·26	11·90	30·01	20·43	10·51	28·25	18·86	60·28	190·62	147·36	0·83	4·57	2·59
Johannesburg ..	1927-1928	23·74	..	..	4·07	..	..	..	..	..	10·50	31·16 ²	14·96	83·39	215·41 ²	..	0·29	1·20 ²	..
Durban ..	1927-1928	17·34	14·31	15·89	2·23	..	3·55	10·68	15·54	13·15	8·37	9·55	8·94	44·62	..	..	0·42	1·36	0·87
Pretoria ..	1927-1928	23·24	19·78	22·03	5·22	34·94	14·55	13·48	19·18	18·36	8·62	19·17	12·31	61·30	356·04	153·79	0·23	1·21	0·88
Port Elizabeth ..	1927-1928	25·64	39·93	30·25	7·67	26·83	15·60	..	..	..	11·87	27·18	16·66	99·38	232·61	156·07	0·74	4·34	1·90
Bloemfontein ..	1927-1928	21·8	18·9	..	1·5	18·4	..	12·5	39·0	..	7·49	36·0	..	77·6	668·0	..	0·29	1·6	..
Pietermaritzburg ..	1927-1928	17·63	44·51 ²	15·38	..	..	..	10·27	21·95 ²	..	7·87	17·21 ²	10·16	49·27	133·33 ²	156·25	0·25	3·56 ²	1·06
East London ..	1927-1928	22·04	41·4	..	3·3	55·7	..	8·9	53·9	..	..	..	..	54·0	543·0	..	0·5	3·6	..
Kimberley (Urban Area only).	1927-1928	21·2 ¹	50·3 ¹	..	..	..	..	14·6	21·4	..	11·1	21·0	..	76·4	158·1	..	0·81 ¹	2·29 ¹	..
England and Wales	1927 ..	..	..	16·6 ¹	..	..	4·44 ¹	..	..	12·3	..	..	10·6 ³	..	..	69·72 ¹	..	..	0·97 ¹
County of London	1927 ..	..	..	16·1 ¹	..	..	4·71 ¹	..	..	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	59·00 ¹	..	..	1·05 ¹

¹ Crude, or Uncorrected.

² Euraficans only.

³ Corrected for Age and Sex Distribution only.

* The figures for Capetown for 1927-1928 include the figures for the Wynberg ward for the complete year.

Table I.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE
(Cases in the N'dabeni Native Location excluded).

Diseases.	Race.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
		1916. A.	1917. A.	1918. A.	1919. A.	1920. B.	1921. B.	1922. B.	1923. B.	1924. B.	1925. B.	1926. B.	1927. B.	1928 B.C.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	128 8	52 4	97 13	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8	123 11	228 6
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	Eur. Non-E.	189 51	164 41	107 32	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46	186 87	162 62
Enteric or Typhoid Fever..	Eur. Non-E.	163 133	163 149	138 124	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100	117 123	109 135
Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	40 13	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	35 34
Puerperal Fever	Eur. Non-E.	7 20	2 4	9 12	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 16	10 35	20 38
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	Eur. Non-E.					— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	27 135
Cerebrospinal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	39 183
Acute Poliomyelitis.. ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	8 4
Infective Encephalitis ..	Eur. Non-E.						3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	8 3
Leprosy	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	— 1
Typhus Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —
Small Pox	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.					78 55			18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	132 327
Pneumonia, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.						18 40	63 97	72 111					
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.									6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	45 121
Acute Primary Pneumonia..	Eur. Non-E.									23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	84 396
Cholera	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plague	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Anthrax	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Glanders	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —
Rabies	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malta Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —
Yellow Fever	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Trachoma	Eur. Non-E.											2 4	3 3	2 12
Tuberculosis, all forms* ..	Eur. Non-E.	136 456	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531					
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur. Non-E.									132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	175 794
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Eur. Non-E.									10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	28 143

A.=corrected for imported cases.
B.=corrected for imported cases and misdiagnoses.
C.=including area of the old Municipality of Wynberg for whole year.
* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.

Table L.
TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1927-1928.

Month.	Mean at 8 a.m. °F	Average for twenty- one years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Maximum Thermometer.			Highest and Date for twenty-one years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Minimum Thermometer.				Lowest and Date for twenty-one years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F
			Mean °F	Average for twenty- one years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Highest °F		Mean °F	Average for twenty- one years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Lowest. °F	Date.	
1927.											
July ...	52.47	51.332	64.78	62.643	85.3	30th	47.40	47.473	37.5	18th	29.0 5th, 1907
August ...	53.38	51.999	65.72	63.224	87.2	16th	48.37	47.231	41.8	27th	35.5 25th, 1926
September ...	54.97	55.073	68.23	65.190	85.3	21st	49.73	50.012	41.8	8th	39.8 4th, 1921
October ...	60.16	58.570	73.25	70.023	93.1	28th	53.27	52.835	46.7	11th	43.0 6th, 8th & 20th, 1926
November ...	63.53	62.510	79.00	73.474	100.3	25th	55.22	55.446	48.3	13th	44.0 15th, 1924
December ...	65.62	65.080	78.99	77.147	89.1	1st	55.78	58.213	50.1	13th	47.4 13th, 1926
1928.											
January ...	66.25	65.950	81.42	80.038	98.3	1st	56.57	59.557	51.7	5th	42.2 7th, 1918
February ...	65.15	65.429	82.43	80.350	95.7	20th	55.27	59.829	45.6	28th	48.9 11th, 1921
March...	61.67	62.761	77.20	78.430	97.9	8th	52.39	56.646	46.8	30th	46.8 25th, 1916
April ...	57.43	58.616	74.53	73.146	92.0	9th	50.76	54.215	40.8	28th	42.5 29th, 1921
May ...	55.93	54.879	72.50	67.792	87.8	21st	47.18	51.084	41.0	30th	40.3 19th, 1923
June ...	51.72	52.301	62.00	60.525	77.0	1st	43.59	49.057	36.2	4th	37.7 28th, 1922
Year ...	59.02	58.708	73.34	70.998	100.3	25/11/27	51.29	53.467	36.2	4/6/28	29.0 5/7/1907

Table M.
RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1927-1928.

Month.		RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY.		
		Amount in Inches.	Average for 21 years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1927.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for 21 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1927.	Greatest Fall in one day.		Greatest Fall in one day for 21 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1927.		Mean Saturation 100.	Average for 21 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1927.
						Amount in Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.		
1927.	...	1.99	3.69	16	14.52	0.43	22nd	2.67	26th, 1920	83.77	85.08
July	...	4.96	3.00	19	14.62	1.17	29th	1.90	8th, 1909	85.29	85.20
August	...	0.89	2.12	9	11.19	0.34	6th	1.45	17th, 1911	82.43	81.00
September	...	0.43	1.41	8	9.09	0.15	8th	1.10	5th, 1920	73.74	74.94
October	...	2.24	1.16	8	7.71	0.51	11th	2.35	13th, 1923	71.30	72.45
November	...	1.50	0.87	9	5.81	0.42	27th	1.61	18th, 1920	71.96	68.64
December	...	0.57	0.50	7	3.57	0.31	25th	0.90	21st, 1914	70.03	69.80
1928.	...	0.36	0.45	3	4.00	0.25	14th	0.60	24th, 1926	69.00	72.71
January	...	1.15	0.67	16	5.14	0.32	21st	1.08	27th, 1910	74.13	76.22
February	...	1.54	1.68	11	9.38	1.15	12th	1.61	5th, 1912	78.20	81.48
March	...	0.63	2.83	13	12.24	0.25	25th	2.76	19th, 1911	79.23	83.25
April	...	5.01	4.07	21	14.43	0.64	10th	2.35	14th, 1909	83.70	85.48
May	...	21.27	22.45	140	111.70	1.17	29/8/1927	2.76	19/5/1911	76.90	78.02
June	...										
Year	...										

Table N.
EARTH TEMPERATURE, 1927-1928.

Month.		Range at one foot. °F.	Range for one foot, 21 years 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Range at two feet. °F.	Range for two feet, 21 years 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F	Range at four feet. °F.	Range for four feet, 21 years 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927. °F
1927.	July ...	52.7 to 57.1	49.2 to 58.1	55.2 to 58.9	54.0 to 59.8	58.8 to 61.0	57.3 to 62.5
	August ...	52.9 to 59.4	50.9 to 59.9	55.9 to 58.9	53.8 to 59.8	58.7 to 59.7	56.8 to 59.4
	September ...	56.1 to 63.2	50.9 to 67.2	56.2 to 61.3	55.0 to 65.5	58.8 to 61.0	57.0 to 63.0
	October ...	62.1 to 70.0	57.2 to 75.9	61.9 to 67.2	58.0 to 72.5	61.1 to 65.2	56.8 to 66.1
	November ...	63.5 to 76.4	59.3 to 78.0	65.4 to 72.2	60.5 to 74.9	65.2 to 68.3	60.8 to 70.3
	December ...	71.3 to 77.0	63.0 to 79.8	72.0 to 73.8	60.5 to 74.9	68.8 to 70.6	63.8 to 81.4
1928.	January ...	73.7 to 77.4	66.7 to 81.9	72.0 to 75.3	66.8 to 79.9	71.0 to 72.3	66.1 to 76.7
	February ...	73.5 to 78.3	66.9 to 82.2	73.8 to 76.0	68.9 to 80.0	72.3 to 73.1	68.0 to 77.0
	March ...	63.7 to 76.3	64.0 to 79.2	69.4 to 75.0	65.2 to 78.6	70.2 to 73.0	67.9 to 76.9
	April ...	65.3 to 68.0	58.9 to 74.5	68.0 to 69.2	63.0 to 76.1	68.3 to 70.2	62.2 to 75.8
	May ...	64.2 to 67.4	53.0 to 67.6	66.2 to 68.9	58.0 to 69.5	66.5 to 68.2	61.0 to 71.5
	June ...	56.0 to 64.1	51.3 to 63.0	60.2 to 66.0	56.0 to 63.2	62.0 to 66.5	59.1 to 65.8
Year ...		52.7 to 78.3	49.2 to 82.2	55.2 to 76.0	53.8 to 80.0	58.7 to 73.1	56.8 to 81.4

Table C.
BRIGHT SUNSHINE, 1927-1928.

Month.	Total Hours.		Most in one day and date.		Average for 21 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927.		Most in one day for 21 years. 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1927.		
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Date.
1927.									
July ...	178	23	9	42	183	4	10	5	24th, 1908
August ...	183	43	9	40	202	6	10	30	26th, 1908/30th, 1916 and 29th, 1924.
September ...	229	51	11	12	212	35	11	30	15th, 1926
October ...	313	50	12	21	267	17	12	30	31st, 1909
November ...	301	32	13	1	288	37	13	25	28th, 1906
December...	320	43	12	51	328	23	13	45	5th, 1915
1928.									
January ...	351	13	12	56	339	27	13	20	11th, 1907
February ...	328	16	12	45	288	33	12	50	1st, 1927
March ...	249	24	11	42	280	57	12	0	4th, 1908
April ...	241	44	10	30	224	4	10	45	8th, 1916/3rd and 10th, 1926.
May ...	221	18	9	20	198	39	10	0	1st, 1908/1st. 1909
June ...	131	20	8	30	159	34	9	30	5th, 1908
Year ...	3,051	17	13	1	2,973	16	13	45	5/12/1915

